

ARMY



NAVY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIR

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

JOURNAL

VOL. LXXXII—No. 10—WHOLE No. 3242
Est. as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.
Add entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of March 3, 1879

Washington, D. C., November 4, 1944

ONE YEAR SERVICE INDIVIDUALS \$4.00
ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVILIANS .. 6.00
SINGLE COPIES20

The War Program

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR AIRBORNE FORCES

By MARK WATSON

(The following article was written for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by Mr. Watson, military correspondent for the Baltimore Sunpapers. The JOURNAL has had the privilege of publishing recently three other articles by Mr. Watson, one of the outstanding correspondents at the battlefield and a major on the staff of Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, General Pershing's assistant chief of staff for Intelligence in World War I.)

With U. S. Airborne Forces
in the Netherlands.

In every great war there is at least one operation which marks an epochal advance in the arts of warfare, whether in weapons or techniques. This Second World War has produced more than its share, on land, on sea, and in the air. Not the least interesting development, from the American viewpoint, is that of our 17 Sept. airborne operation, in conjunction with British airborne and ground forces, in the valleys of the Maas (our old friend the Meuse after it acquires Dutch citizenship) and the Waal and the Lek (between which the Rhine divides its waters when they enter the Netherlands).

Here our newest combat service made its largest assault to date—in corps rather than in regimental or divisional proportions. Here was its first operation by daylight, its most successful in matters of technical proficiency, its first to employ airborne resupply on a large scale. It was indeed a precedent-making enterprise, and it is surprising—and to our airborne pioneers and our high command alike should be gratifying—to note how consistently "the book" (unwritten though it is) has consistently proven so sound in application that no radical changes in it have been called for. Each of our airborne operations has shown betterment in some way over its predecessor—Africa, Sicily, Italy, Normandy, Netherlands in turn—but in the main it can be said that each betterment has come from growing proficiency rather than from necessary revision of principle or technique.

The essential facts of the operation are well known but it is possible that its high success has been partly obscured by wide attention paid to its least happy feature—British ground forces' inability to reach the Arnhem crossing of the Lek in time and in sufficient force to give proper support to the British First Airborne Division which had made that particular landing. As a result we lost the hard-won bridgehead and many men of that gallant division. This misfortune prevented the multiple landing enterprise from being a complete success. It did not prevent the rest of the enterprise from attaining almost its whole purpose in spectacular and satisfying fashion. Our Allies now hold securely several crossings of the Maas, of the Waal, of the Maas-Waal canal, and are on the banks of the Lek itself opposite Arnhem. The Allies are in a much better position for cutting off German troops in coastal Holland and for initiating

(Please turn to Page 289)



Commanding generals involved in the division of the China-Burma-India theater: General Joseph W. Stilwell (upper left), relieved as chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, as deputy to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander of the Southeast Asia Command, and as commander of the China-Burma-India theater. Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer (lower right), deputy chief of staff to Lord Mountbatten, named commander of U. S. forces in the China theater and appointed chief of staff of that theater. Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan (upper right), deputy commander of the China-Burma-India theater, named commander of U. S. forces in the India-Burma theater. Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault (lower left), commanding general of the 14th Air Force, which continues to operate from China.

Terminal Status of Officers

Answering a series of questions posed by the Secretary of the Navy, most of which also are applicable to Army officers, the Comptroller General has given decisions regarding the right of retired officers on active duty to terminal leave and to transportation home and the right of Reserve officers to transportation home on relief from active duty.

A summary of the findings (decision B-44030) follows:

Under the travel allowance provisions of Section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, a retired Navy officer who was recalled to active duty since the declaration of the present emergency is entitled, upon relief from active duty, to mileage and transportation of dependents to his home of record at the time of being called to active duty, and not to the home selected by him.

A Navy officer placed on the retired list but retained on active duty may not take or be granted the leave which accumulated to his credit prior to the effective date of his retirement.

The fact that a Naval Reserve officer was released from active duty by being placed on the retired list due to physical disability, instead of by a release in the usual manner, may not be considered as changing his rights under the travel allowance statutes to entitle him to mileage and transportation of dependents to a place selected by him rather than to his home as designated by him at the time he was ordered to active duty.

Naval Reserve officers released from active duty may be allowed mileage from the last duty station to the official residence of record in the Bureau of Naval Personnel at the time of call to active duty, if mileage is so claimed and travel is performed to that place, even though when called to active duty the orders were addressed to the official residence but were forwarded to and received at the place of employment, or, where addressed to the place of employment, were forwarded to and received at the official residence.

Where a Naval Reserve officer upon being commissioned from an enlisted grade designated as his home the place where he was then

(Please turn to Page 296)

Officer Candidate Schools

Consolidation of the Armored, Tank Destroyer and Cavalry Officer Candidate Schools is accompanied by a quota increase with an additional substantial increase to follow.

The Tank Destroyer School, Camp Hood, Texas, and the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kan., both of which had been closed, are moving to Fort Knox, Ky., where they will reopen as parts of the combined schools. Col. Thomas E. Winstead, who directed Armored OCS, will continue as director of the consolidated schools.

Army Ground Forces has established a quota of 150 students for the month of November. These include 40 per cent Armored candidates, 45 per cent Mechanized Cavalry and 15 per cent Tank Destroyer. The Armored quota for the month of September had been 100 students. It is expected that the combined quotas for the joint school for the three months of December, January and February will be 750, an average of 250 a month.

Some changes in the courses of instruction have been necessitated by the consolidation, drill, discipline and general subjects being common to all branches as are certain phases of gunnery, tactics and vehicular instruction. These will be followed by branch instruction necessary to complete the courses.

Class No. 70, Armored, consisting of 60 candidates, enrolled 1 Nov. A Mechanized Cavalry class of 68 and a Tank Destroyer class of 22 will be enrolled 22 Nov. All three classes are still of 17 weeks duration.

A directive issued by Armored School headquarters states in part:

"It is contemplated that in the near future there will be a substantial increase in OCS quota allotments for this com-

(Please turn to Page 298)

7,700 Officers In Navy Temporarily Promoted

More than 7,700 junior naval officers and warrant officers were temporarily promoted to the next higher grades, effective 1 Nov., in an order approved by the President that date.

Affected by the usual first of the month en bloc promotions were lieutenants (junior grade), ensigns, and warrant officers of the line and staff corps of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve whose dates of rank were 2 July 1943 to 1 August 1943, inclusive. The promotions are made under the usual conditions and may be withheld by commanding officers for cause.

The temporary promotions made 1 Oct. affected those lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns whose date of rank was 1 July 1943. No warrant officers were promoted en bloc at that time, but individual letters of appointment were sent to the few warrants who had that date of rank, and were otherwise qualified for temporary advancement to commissioned warrant officer.

Prior to this month, Regular Navy staff corps lieutenants (junior grade) were advanced to temporary rank of lieutenant by name. The 1 Nov. order promotes them en bloc.

Those promoted effective 1 Nov. were: To lieutenant—Lieutenants (junior grade) of the line and staff corps of the Regular Navy whose dates of rank as such are within the period 2 July 1943 to 1 August 1943, inclusive. Also lieutenants (junior grade) of the line and staff corps of the Naval Reserve (including Women's Reserve) whose dates of commencement of continuous active duty in such rank are within the same period.

To lieutenant (junior grade)—Ensigns of the line and staff corps of the Regular Navy whose dates of rank as such are within the period 2 July 1943 to 1 August 1943, inclusive. Also ensigns of the line and staff corps of the Naval Reserve (including Women's Reserve) whose dates of commencement of continuous active duty in such rank are within the same period.

To commissioned warrant officer—Warrant officers of the Regular Navy whose dates of rank as such are within the period of 2 July 1943 to 1 August 1943, inclusive. Also warrant officers of the Naval Reserve whose dates of commencement of continuous active duty in their respective ranks are within the same period.

Bureau of Naval Personnel officials estimate that under the 1 Nov. order there will be promoted about 6,200 Reserve ensigns and lieutenants (junior grade), about 800 Regular Navy ensigns and lieutenants (junior grade), approximately 475 Regular Navy warrant officers and about 230 Reserve warrant officers.

Right to Administer Oaths

Authority of Army officers to administer oaths and to take acknowledgments is set forth in War Department Circular 419, 26 Oct., 1944. The circular covers authority under Article of War 114, as amended and state authorizations. It also rescinds Circulars Nos. 32,217 and 292 of 1943.

Pearl Harbor Report

New York Sun—"If the classification as 'secret' and 'top secret' of reports of Army and Navy boards of inquiry on Pearl Harbor is upheld on review by the highest military authorities, then one fact is self-evident. The Roberts report was not classified as 'secret' or 'top secret.' It was made public immediately. Therefore, if the reports of the Army and Navy boards cannot be made public now, it is because they contain vital facts not disclosed in the Roberts report."

Spokane Spokesman-Review—"Until the damage was repaired at Pearl Harbor and the danger of another attack upon Hawaii or the west coast of the United States was removed, there were sound military reasons for postponing trial of these commanders. Since then delay has been injustice."

Washington Post—"The fact that a political issue has been made out of the delay in acquainting the public with the findings of the Naval inquiry does not detract in the least from the reasonableness of the demand for enlightenment."

Philadelphia Inquirer—"We cannot profit by the lesson of Pearl Harbor unless we know the causes of

Pearl Harbor. To keep the facts locked up is to give aid and comfort to America's enemies and potential enemies. Employing military red tape to bind up the facts is a natural, if tricky, Washington expedient. But the public clamor for the truth will not be dispelled by it."

Dallas Morning News—"Secretary Forrestal defines 'top secrecy' as that which would bring national peril if disclosed. Only recently it was announced that the American naval force built since Pearl Harbor is equal to the combined navies of the world, and the same is substantially true of the air force.... It is difficult, under these circumstances, to believe that any harm could come from a trial of two men who have been held responsible in the eyes of the public."

San Diego Tribune Sun—"The answer lies somewhere in the record, and the American people are entitled to have that record revealed to them."

St. Louis Globe Democrat—"It is difficult to believe that in so important a matter as fixing the blame for the attack on Pearl Harbor, both the Navy Secretary and the navy commander in chief are not fully aware now of the findings of the court and any possible

effect they might have on military security."

Denver Post—"The only reason the American people still are in the dark about the responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster is President Roosevelt is suppressing the facts. As commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, he must know who was to blame for America being surprised at Pearl Harbor."

New York Herald Tribune—"So, here presented is an issue of personal justice become suddenly more acute with the filing of the reports of the Navy and War Department boards appointed to inquire into the whole episode. And when it comes to the question of fairness and decency in the matter they will see that not only Admiral Kimmel and General Short are the sufferers but also Messrs. Forrestal and Stimson. These two gentlemen, unless the great mass of us are mistaken, are not happy in holding the reports to them, or at least their findings and recommended action, under wraps."

Sioux Falls Argus Leader—"The people are becoming disturbed by the apparently studied effort on the part of many agencies, individuals and commissions in Washington to suppress information about just what took place in connection with the naval disaster in the Hawaiian Islands."

Cost Accountant Warrants

Provisions of the new edition of AR 610-15, which require attendance at special schools as a preliminary to appointment to the new classification of "administrative-cost accountant" warrant officer have been modified with respect to applicants who prior to 1 August 1944 were assigned to and actually performing duties as auditors or accountants in connection with the contract termination program of the Army Air Forces or the Army Service Forces.

When such men apply for appointment to the new classification, as specified in paragraph 29 of AR 610-15, the commanding officer will certify and include a statement that the enlisted man has demonstrated over a period of 90 days his ability to perform the required duties in a satisfactory manner.

Upon request of the commanding general, AAF, or the appropriate chief of technical service, ASF, accompanied by the certification, the requirement of attendance at an approved course of instruction outlined in paragraph 28 of the regulation will be waived together with the educational and experience qualifications referred to in paragraph 30b.

If the applicant is then otherwise qualified and passes the final technical examination outlined in paragraph 31c, he will be considered fully eligible to take an examination approved by the Fiscal Director, and upon passing this examination will be considered fully eligible for appointment as warrant officer, AUS, administrative-cost accountant.

This special procedure will become operative 31 Dec. 1944, even as to applicants then in process.

USMA Preparatory Schools

Military Academy preparatory training for qualified Army personnel is being conducted at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; and Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

At each institution the instruction period is divided into two courses. The course beginning 9 Sept., 1944 will continue until 3 March, 1945, and is designed to prepare for entrance examination.

Another course will begin 12 March, 1945, and end 16 June, 1945. This course is for those who are not found disqualified for admission to the Military Academy.

Candidates who do not desire to undergo preparatory training must execute a statement giving their reasons.

Teach Firefighting on Channel

Lt. Joseph F. Kilduff, USNR, and 10 men, all city firemen before entering the Naval service, are teaching personnel of the amphibious force operating between England and France how to combat ship-board fire at a special U. S. Navy school operated in the United Kingdom.

New and improved methods of firefighting are taught by letting the students themselves combat blazes after preliminary instruction by a fireman specialist.

Nimitz Hails Jap Defeat

The victory over the Japanese naval forces last week is "the greatest defeat our foes have yet suffered in this war," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet, declared in a radio broadcast, 28 Oct.

Admiral Nimitz said:

"This week—in glorious action—United States surface ships, submarines and carrier-based planes have met and decisively beaten the enemy's Fleet, on the seas that surround the Philippines. These fighting men of ours have inflicted the greatest defeat our foes have yet suffered in this war. The enemy has been routed completely. He sneaked away as best he could, in his battered and crippled ships. That is just a taste of what lies in store for him—whenever he heals his wounds and returns for more action. The time will come when our Fleet, unhampered by the necessity of guarding American troops employed in seizing bases, will seek out the Japanese Fleet wherever it may be, and completely destroy it."

"I have already sent a message congratulating the victorious officers and men who took part in the second battle of the Philippine Sea. All Americans can take pride in their achievement, and be forever grateful to them. To those brave men who so gallantly gave their lives we owe our reverent and lasting respect. The days ahead will find us inspired by their last great example."

"In the past month the enemy has suffered not only a serious defeat in a sea battle. He has sustained a tremendous blow through damage and destruction of his facilities for supplying, servicing and repairing his sea and aircraft. His sea lanes have been rendered perilous. These are the things he needs desperately to defend his very homeland."

"And the enemy's prospects for the future are even worse. With the Philippines under liberation by General MacArthur, new bases from which Allied sea and air power can operate are in the making. From them will come more and more overpowering and relentless blows on the Japanese."

"When these smashes will come I do not say—beyond stating that they will come, and as fast as we can push bases westward. Our recent successes are simply steps to bigger things to come."

Devise New Army Test

An Army individual test has been devised to meet special situations at installations other than induction stations where the group test—the Army general classification test—is for some reason inappropriate. It may be used in the case of illiterates and persons who become confused in a group testing situation.

Train Reservations

Army reservation bureaus have been established by the Office of the Chief of Transportation, in a number of the larger cities, to assist Army personnel in procuring sleeping-car, parlor-car, or reserve seat coach accommodations on trains operating in the United States.

The service is available to military personnel proceeding under travel orders on official business, or on leave of absence or furlough, or traveling on temporary duty for recuperation. Application for reservations will be made through the local transportation offices at posts, camps, stations, air bases, or other War Department installations, or in person at Army reservation bureaus.

12,000 Combat Planes Overseas

The AAF has 12,000 combat planes operating in all overseas theaters. In addition, an AAF spokesman revealed this week, there are in overseas theaters some 6,000 combat planes being held in reserve plus those in maintenance and repair establishments.

With a total strength in planes of 74,500, in this country and overseas, as of 31 Oct., there were also 1,200 combat planes on the way to overseas theaters, in flight by their own crews, being ferried or transported on ships. This figure, the spokesman pointed out, is constantly changing and is neither the largest or smallest for any one day.

As of the same date there were 800 planes en route to aerial ports of embarkation and about 400 more between factories and staging areas. An additional 70 were not actually on the way, being grounded due to adverse weather or for maintenance. Those at modification centers numbered about 800.

In addition there are in the United States a strategic reserve of over 1,000 which allows the Air Staff to take advantage of sudden changes in the course of the war. Combat planes, in the United States and overseas, total about 23,000.

Overseas are 2,500 second line planes, some of which can still be used for training and communications. About 300 first and second line planes are now in process of being returned from overseas to effect the training balance and for experimental use.

Overseas but not in actual combat are about 5,000 planes. Also in overseas theaters are 2,000 light and liaison types.

In the United States, as permanent defense forces and for use in training and transporting personnel, are about 14,000 first line combat and transport planes. Around 5,000 more are in shops for repair. There are also approximately 23,000 training and miscellaneous types.

New Rocket Launcher Developed

Development of a new rocket launcher, larger than the bazooka and with greater range, was announced 25 Oct. by Col. H. B. Sheets, commanding officer of the Boston Ordnance District. It was disclosed that this new 4.5-inch rocket launcher has achieved considerable success in recent fighting in the South Pacific.

The new launcher can be carried by one man. It is mounted on a hinged tripod which has two fixed position legs. It weighs 22 pounds. The rocket projectile weighs in excess of 38 pounds. Several launchers can be lined up and fired simultaneously by remote control.

Mustering Out Payments

Changes to Army Regulations outlining the payment of mustering-out payments to parent or parents of servicemen, when entitled to such payment, were issued by the War Department this week. Change 1, AR 35-2490 outlined the payments in case of death of the serviceman involved.

Post-War Naval R. O. T. C.

Expansion of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps after the war is under study in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. Present strength of the N. R. O. T. C. is but 7,200.

Navy officials state that a constant supply of young Reserve Officers is necessary in order to maintain the strength of the Naval Reserve as officers in the Reserve from the present war become over-age for their grades.

The Navy plans to maintain a sufficient reserve pool to fill all billets in the post-war laid up fleet.

It was pointed out that the plans for the post-war reserve will be affected by compulsory military training in the event of its enactment. However, this compulsory military training will maintain the enlisted reserve pool and not the officer pool. This more than ever necessitates maintenance of an extensive N. R. O. T. C. program.

R. O. T. C. training in the future will be more intensive than in the past. Experience in this war has indicated the need for more operational training and cruises on vessels for reserves, officials in the bureau stated.

Limited Service Army Men

AR 615-360, which governs discharges and release of enlisted men from active duty has been amended by Change 1, approved 12 Sept., which states:

8. General.—a. An enlisted man will not be discharged for physical reasons on the grounds that he is incapable of serving in a physically exacting position when he can render adequate service in a reasonably available and less exacting assignment. Failure of men to fulfill the minimum physical standards for induction under MR 1-9 will not alone be cause for discharge provided such men are satisfactorily filling authorized positions. Determination of eligibility for discharge for physical disability is the responsibility of the medical authorities. Determination that an appropriate position is or is not reasonably available for the individual is a function of command.

Take New Commands

After almost continuous action in France since D plus 2, Brig. Gen. John M. Devine has taken over the command of the 8th Armored Division at Camp Polk, La.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. William M. Grimes who has become Commandant of the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kan.

During his short tour in France, General Devine earned the Bronze and Silver Stars. He has been with the Armored Force from the beginning of its activation, having been G-3 of the First Armored Division and later Chief of Staff of the First Armored Corps under General Patton when the Desert Training Center was organized.

Army Promotion Status

Vacancies in grade of colonel—12. Senior Lt. Col.—Stanley L. Scott, CE, No. 78. No permanent promotions are being made, due to Congress being in recess.

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Praise Navy Leaders

Highest praise for our naval leaders in the second battle of the Philippines was given by speakers at Navy Day meetings over last week-end.

Secretary Forrestal

Speaking in Chicago 27 Oct., Secretary of the Navy Forrestal paid tribute to the men who performed the logistic work for the Fleet. Recalling our recent victories at sea, the Secretary said:

"It is obvious even to the most casual layman that this has required laborious and nearly perfect planning, carried out under the wise over-all direction of Admiral Ernest J. King, and in the Pacific under the great leadership of Admiral Chester Nimitz. And back of them there had to be the coordinated logistic work of the Navy directed by Vice Admiral Horne. Many names go into that long roster. Vice Admiral S. M. Robinson, to whom the country should be eternally grateful for the technical skill and long-range wisdom of his imaginative engineering genius. Also Vice Admiral Ben Moreell, the creator of the Seabees and the head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. There are Rear Admirals Blandy and Hussey of Ordnance, Cochrane and Mills of Ships, and Young and Carter of the Supply Corps—all these men, with hundreds of thousands of men under their direction, have been the working linemen of the great Navy team which went into action last Monday. That is what it is, a great team, and back of it again the great team of American industry and labor, and of America itself.

"Halsey, Kinkaid and Mitscher have given us a classic and concentrated demonstration of sea power. Let us here resolve that we will never permit that power again to dwindle. It is power which we must retain. It will be the foundation of our own security and for that reason one of the great foundations of world security."

General Marshall

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, at a Navy Day celebration 27 Oct. in New York City, gave high praise to Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., USN, declaring that "it seems to me that in Admiral Halsey we have found a man with the fighting heart of a Farragut, a Nelson or a John Paul Jones himself." He continued:

"The Navy conveyed our armies to Africa, Italy and France. They have now made possible our re-entry into the Philippines. They will support General MacArthur in his campaign for the reconquest of the Islands, an operation which has had a brilliant beginning and will be carried forward with all the skill and daring heretofore demonstrated by MacArthur in his long series of advances from Australia, but fortified today by highly trained and fully equipped ground and air forces and all the vast power of the Navy in the Pacific.

"I believe I am expected to make a brief report on the Army, having just returned from France. I visited the commanders along the front, from Field Marshal Montgomery in Holland to General de Lattre de Tassigny, the commander of the First French Army near Belfort. I talked with Bradley, Hodges, Simpson and Patton, with Devers and Patch. The local situations were discussed with each of our Corps commanders and I visited the leaders of the divisions in the line of battle.

"Eisenhower's Armies have done amazing things in the past three months but in some respects their present aggressive front, despite limitations in supply, prolonged periods in the line, cold rain and deep mud, surpasses even the spectacular victories of the breakthrough. My admiration for the infantryman who is bearing the hard brunt of the battle increased enormously during this visit to France. The bearing of all of our men, their appearance of professional competence and aggressive spirit, were immensely encouraging. The Air Forces have been magnificent in supporting our ground operations and in the strategic bombing which threatens the collapse of the enemy's economic system and his power for organized resistance.

"The troops in Italy under Wilson, Alexander (Please turn to Page 299)

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:

Army issues new permanent warrant officer appointment regulations?

Navy's plans for preservation of laid-up vessels after war?

Changes in Infantryman Badges qualifications to increase awards of Combat Infantryman Badge?

Procedure for discharge of limited-duty enlisted Marines?

Names of 83 American officers and men freed in Philippines?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.

Carrier and Land-Based Aircraft

Through unification of commands and close team work of the air components of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in the Pacific, the American high command has had unprecedented opportunity to weigh the relative ability and capacity of the various types of land and carrier based aircraft.

From that vast experience our forces not only are learning the tactical uses and advantages of each class of fighting craft, but also are supplying valuable data to our designers and manufacturers so that weaknesses may be minimized and advantages strengthened in each of the classifications.

The distance of the target from our bases, the weather, the proximity of enemy air and surface forces—these and many other factors determine the choice of air weapons for attack. Carrier based aircraft can be carried within range of their target through weather unfit for flying, but if their home ship is lost so are they. Land based craft can be designed solely with a view to their fighting characteristics without regard to arresting devices and folding wings for carrier use.

Vice Adm. A. W. Fitch, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, emphasized last week that all air elements working as a team will be the factor determining final air victory over the Japs. He pointed out that carriers get their offensive air strength within range of their objective over distances and through weather impracticable for most of the present land-based craft. He pointed out, however, that as operations continue in the Pacific, more shore bases will be required from which to operate land-based craft effectively.

A War Department spokesman, while stating that air operations from the deck of a carrier have a limiting effect on aircraft design and size, emphasized that success in war depends on the right use of all of them and perfect teamwork between them. Land-based and carrier-based planes dovetail, he declared.

Rear Adm. D. C. Ramsey, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, points out that while carrier based craft are intended by the Navy for use primarily in offensive action against the enemy fleet, we have employed ours for many other purposes during the period the Jap fleet was in hiding.

Vice Adm. Frederick J. Horne, USN, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, made it clear that the carrier task force is not just an ephemeral, hit-and-run gadfly. "At Saipan," he said, "and in more recent operations, carrier planes have demonstrated that they can wrest supremacy from sizeable forces of land-based aircraft for extended periods of time."

"Carrier-based craft," Admiral Ramsey said, "possess the same mobility as their parent vessel. They may travel 500 miles in 24 hours without spending any of their own power which makes their employment very effective in offensive and highly mobile warfare."

However, it was pointed out that in an attack against the Japanese homeland the land-based defending planes would have the advantage of ability to reinforce rapidly any spot attacked and also to replace losses from other land bases. With this point in view, naval officials believe that when the time comes, Army aircraft will be operated against Japan from land bases in China and nearby island bases which we will have taken.

Wave Air Orderlies

Members of the Navy Women's Reserve are now being sent aloft in planes and used as flight orderlies, according to officials of the Navy Department. Waves stationed at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Md., have been assigned as the first such orderlies and make round trips between Norfolk and Washington.

The duties of the women flight orderlies include the checking in and out of passengers and baggage. They may be either assigned to air duty or duty at the air station.

Finance School Graduation

Graduation exercises for the 42 members of the 24th Class of the Army Finance Officer Candidate School were held at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., on 25 Oct.

Nat. Gd. Honors Gen. Pershing

Acting on behalf of the National Guard Association of the United States and the Adjutants General Association of the United States, Brig. Gen. D. John Markey, of the Maryland State Guard, presented to General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, this week a handsomely engrossed resolution expressing the appreciation of the two associations for the recognition given the National Guard by General Pershing.

The resolution states: "Whereas the distinguished leader of the AEF, General of the Armies John J. Pershing, has demonstrated in War and Peace his confidence in the National Guard as an indispensable component of the Army of the United States, and

"Whereas, the eleven National Guard combat divisions of the AEF serving under General Pershing's great leadership played a leading part in World War I, and

"Whereas, General Pershing was largely responsible for creating the National Defense Act of 1920 which legislation recognized the National Guard as an important part of our National Defense, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the National Guard Association of the United States and the Adjutants General Association of the United States in joint conference assembled in the city of Baltimore that we extend to General of the Armies Pershing our continued esteem and affection with our sincere good wishes for his health and happiness.

"ELLARD A. WALSH,
"President, National Guard Association of the U. S. and Adjutants General Association of the U. S."

Vets Radio Wavebands

A proposal to set up a radio telephone service, especially for veterans, was heard this week by the Federal Communications Commission. The proposal, submitted by several telephone companies, was endorsed by Rear Adm. Stanford C. Hooper, USN-Ret., radio consultant, who appeared at the meeting of the Commission to support the request.

Admiral Hooper said that the Commission should "assign a new band, perhaps 2,000 magacycles wide, somewhere about 10,000 magacycles to be known as the World War II Veterans Amateur Mobile Service Band for use by private passenger automobiles in any way they wish, with one provision that there be designated a few calling channels within this band, and it be, for a while, only licensed for such veterans."

The Admiral pointed out that thousands of experts in radio will be returning as veterans of this war, full of experience in new ways of using radio in crowded areas in the services, and full of ideas and ambition as to the parts they may play in the future in the application of new electronics services for the advantages of the public.

Marine 169th Anniversary

The U. S. Marine Corps will celebrate its 169th anniversary 10 Nov. For the historical year ending that date, they can write on their log such missions accomplished as Bougainville, Tarawa, Cape Gloucester, Roi and Namur in the Marshalls, Tinian, and assorted islands in the Palau group.

During the past year, the Marines have accomplished what Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps has called "the amphibious miracle of our time."

In the first operations of the war, the Marine Corps made immortal the names of Wake Island, Bataan, and Guadalcanal, where they struck the first offensive land amphibious blow in the Pacific. Now, as they move nearer to the final showdown with the enemy, they are ready and eager to add to their list of triumphs, one more victory—the Battle of Tokyo.

Navy Service Schools

The last class at the Babson Unit of the Navy Supply Corps School is presently under way and will graduate on 20 Dec. Bureau of Supplies and Accounts officials state that there will be no future classes in other subjects scheduled for the Babson Unit School under present plans.

The last class in Marine Transportation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduated 28 Oct. Hereafter, certain phases of the course taught at MIT pertaining to materials handling will continue to be available at the Navy Supply Operational Training Center at Bayonne.

Army and Navy Journal

November 4, 1944

271

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel

J. A. Roberts, Jr., AC	J. A. Morris, AC
W. H. E. Jaeger, JAGD	A. M. Lehr, Jr., AC
E. O. Wolf, Inf.	C. H. Faith, AC
R. C. Gregory, CE	P. I. Doty, AC
L. C. Erdman, AC	P. Dunkley, Inf.
C. E. Humphrey, CE	R. J. Kelly, CAC
J. D. Gillett, AC	A. A. Winters, Spec.
T. L. Waring, MC	R. J. Knittel, QMC
T. C. Combs, CE	H. T. Wheelan, AC
W. S. Dawson, AC	F. C. Gray, AC
H. E. Walden, Inf.	H. W. Meehan, GSC
J. E. Shotts, QMC	G. A. Parker, CMP
B. S. Thomas, MC	E. Merrill, QMC
R. P. Davidson, Spec.	F. W. Reese, CMP
	P. Sayward, AC

Major to Lt. Colonel

B. E. Edwards, Inf.	T. N. Arnett, AC
L. V. Johnson, CE	A. R. Boone, AUS
R. A. Daddisman, CE	W. B. McWhorter, Inf.
E. Bolling, MC	C. C. Gaudio, AC
F. K. Hummel, CE	A. S. Foust, CWS
C. H. Craig, AC	B. C. Eaton, CWS
F. A. Sharp, AC	E. N. Gorman, AC
E. Elliott, Jr., AC	R. M. Estes, CWS
J. F. Brannock, AC	G. K. Capenter, MC
H. R. Hays, Inf.	O. Del. Thompson, Inf.
G. G. Shaw, Jr., MC	J. Friedlander, Jr., AC
C. E. Fry, Sn C	AC
M. L. Parier, Jr., CE	C. R. Hill, CE
D. B. Powers, CE	H. L. Green, CE
F. E. Anderson, CE	R. H. Oliver, CAC
W. H. Ward, CE	P. Bird, Jr., AC
D. P. Lowry, CE	L. S. Kelly, AC
J. J. Gilchrist, CE	F. P. Guidotti, MC
H. J. Lawrence, AC	D. D. Moore, MC
W. D. Alexander, III, FA	E. J. Hogan, AC
W. N. Quinn, Inf.	R. LeR. Urban, CWS
T. De W. Ashworth, FD	W. H. C. Webster, OD
C. G. Metcalfe, FD	J. F. Adams, CWS
J. Bank, MC	H. L. Rosenbaum, CWS
C. A. Hubbard, AC	D. A. Burt, Jr., AC
G. R. Tremaine, FA	E. C. Cover, Sig C
R. S. Hall, MC	J. C. Headley, GSC
F. T. Brady, IGD	V. A. Stace, AC
N. E. Niles, CWS	H. R. Giblin, QMC
W. T. Stacy, MC	E. W. Culbertson, CE
J. G. Mack, OD	H. H. Heuer, Ch
R. G. Ross, QMC	C. G. Simpson, Jr., GSC
F. D. Rupe, QMC	W. H. Dilks, Jr., JAGD
J. E. Blaine, CMP	J. L. Blanton, MC
J. M. Chittim, Cav.	
T. D. Shere, OD	
W. H. Frackelton, MC	
N. G. Reak, AC	

Captain to Major

J. J. Mayfield, AC	T. H. Schnebly, AC
L. Gibbs, CWS	J. W. Maler, CWS
T. W. Cato, AC	J. V. Hales, AC
L. W. Frame, AC	C. M. Rhea, Inf.
J. S. Parker, Jr., AC	H. I. Johnstone, AUS
G. R. Doty, AC	F. E. Utley, MC
N. P. King, Jr., AC	J. W. Jones, CE
J. B. Lyons, AC	W. W. Stone, Jr., AC
J. G. McCabe, AC	C. V. Oje, AC
R. H. Helm, FA	A. A. Allen, CE
L. LaV. Waldo, QMC	E. H. Humphrey, Jr., AUS
T. A. Blaylock, AC	M. T. Johnson, OD
A. D. Adams, AC	H. W. Dubois, FD
E. S. Pierce, CWS	W. H. Ostrander, TC
M. J. Silberman, CWS	D. F. Cuthall, QMC
N. W. Thomas, CWS	H. A. Bridge, AC
L. Venet, MC	J. E. Beebe, Jr., CWS
G. I. Staggall, Inf.	S. A. Newman, AC
W. W. P. Smith, AC	R. F. Lerg, MAC
A. A. Day, CWS	E. G. Wagner, Sn C
G. Goller, QMC	K. K. Fossum, FA
S. Levy, CWS	E. C. Brook, CE
J. K. Campbell, CWS	T. L. Hogan, AC
W. T. Abbott, CWS	D. E. Hand, AC
T. C. Williams, CWS	R. Z. Peck, AC
J. E. Sullivan, Ch.	R. M. Polley, AC
J. C. Jones, CWS	D. K. Good, AC
R. R. Couville, Inf.	W. W. Carr, CWS
S. S. Perry, AUS	C. G. Sharkey, Jr., AC
O. G. Jones, TC	E. W. Kontak, AC
J. M. Holland, AUS	G. C. Munger, QMC
Q. R. Jeffries, CWS	M. W. Neldus, MC
G. B. Rieghter, AUS	C. H. Albright, Jr., Cav.
T. E. Mahan, AUS	E. S. Kimbell, AC
R. M. Watts, CWS	E. E. Voorhies, AC
F. G. Beattie, AUS	W. K. Van Arsdale, MAC
H. W. Fensterstock, CWS	B. R. Shriver, AC
H. L. Dabler, CWS	R. M. Jacobson, MC
W. W. Wells, AUS	J. O'N. Wellborn, AC
C. E. Anderson, Inf.	J. R. Winston, DC
M. N. Horn, WAC	R. S. Taylor, AC
H. McC. Gross, AUS	G. T. Schowalter, AC
E. R. Suppes, WAC	A. L. Borusky, AC
S. G. Ponder, CWS	B. B. Hurst, AC
J. L. Montague, AUS	F. N. Stahl, AC
W. B. Erwin, CE	F. A. Hartwell, AUS
J. E. Barnett, AUS	F. B. Weigle, AC
E. Van B. Needels, CWS	J. Skoller, MC
C. Weber, Jr., AC	W. L. Molo, AC
W. L. Molo, AC	C. R. Riegs, Inf.
P. Losick, CWS	C. R. Winter, AC
H. F. Loring, CWS	P. I. Holway, AC
D. V. Woodring, AC	C. W. Hume, AC
L. W. Crow, Sig C	J. W. Underwood, AC

(Continued on Next Page)

"Buddy System" for Replacements

American Infantry in France who face the fanatical homeland defense of the Nazis employ a "buddy system" for welding doughboy replacements firmly into the smooth organization of front-line Infantry fighters, it was disclosed yesterday by the War Department.

Under the "buddy system," according to an observer just returned from the Seventh Army's front in Lorraine, the division gives replacements an additional week's training suited to current combat conditions. Then each new man is sent to his combat company, where a battle-tested Infantryman is assigned to guide his less battle-wise buddy in actual fighting.

Skilled in the ways of killing Germans, the veteran doughboy takes the replacement into combat. First he tells him all the individual fighting tricks he knows, teaching him the "know-how" of experience. Then he keeps the new doughboy close to him in battle, watching him when the tempo of the fighting permits.

Often the "buddy system" develops two-man teams of doughboys who become permanent buddies, for they learn to know and trust each other both as men and as fighters. They respect each other's ability at arms, for they are masters of the rifle, bayonet, pistol, machine gun and other automatic weapons that are the Infantry's firepower. And frequently a doughboy owes his life to his buddy.

Unit CO Changes

Maj. Gen. James S. McClain was identified this week as the commander of the XIX Corps in western Europe, succeeding Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett.

General McClain was succeeded as commanding general of the 90th Infantry Division by Brig. Gen. James V. Van Fleet.

Several additional divisions, the 7th Armored, 5th and 80th Infantry, have been identified as being in action on the Western European front.

UNITED STATES ARMY**Arnold Salutes USMA Airmen**

Declaring that air power is "winning the most important war in history" and "will win and keep the peace," General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, sent a letter of salutation to the cadets of the First Class undergoing air training.

The letter, published in the current issue of the cadets' weekly magazine, *The Pointer*, said:

"You, the Air Cadets of the First Class, are in the enviable position of being able to set the mark, the pace and the tradition for what is now not only the United States Military Academy, but in fact the 'West Point of the Air.'"

"Air power has given the world a fourth dimension; it has changed the course of history; it is winning the most important war in history; it will win and keep the peace for us.

"Your brothers in this air arm have distinguished themselves beyond words. They look to you to join them and to carry on their incredibly glorious record.

"As you receive your wings, you will find hands reaching across the free skies everywhere to welcome you into our ranks.

"You are the future of the A.A.F."

Army Gets 17 Mule Ships

That the traditional army mule is still a very important requisite—especially for fighting over muddy and mountainous terrain—was noted when the War Shipping Administration announced allocation of 17 vessels to the War Department for use as mule carriers.

Conversion to mule carriers has been completed on 15 of the 17 ships and the other two are expected to be ready soon, WSA spokesmen said. Thirteen Liberty ships and four other cargo vessels are the complement destined to carry mules to various theaters of war.

Cost of conversion averaged \$317,133 for each vessel and mule accommodations vary from 320 regular stalls and 16 sick bay stalls to 600 stalls with 32 for sick bay use. Quarters are also provided for 86 to 125 men.

British Naval Head in U. S.

Admiral Sir James Somerville, commander-in-chief of the British Eastern Fleet for the last two and a half years, has arrived in Washington to succeed Admiral Sir Percy Noble as head of the British Admiralty Delegation and as representative of the First Sea Lord on the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee, the British Government said this week.

Engineers' Role in Pacific

The identification of the 3rd Engineer Brigade as a part of the Leyte task force marks the latest milestone in a road which was begun more than 15 months ago and 2,000 miles from the Philippines, when a handful of 36-foot LCVs, reinforced with three captured Jap barges and a lone LCM, bucked a blinding storm and heavy seas to land a task force of the 41st Infantry Division behind the Jap lines at Nassau Bay, New Guinea. The Engineer boat crews fought as infantry in that operation and they fought as infantry again and again in the many campaigns which followed.

One Brigade, Brig. Gen. William E. Heavey's Second, has been in almost all the landings which have carried General MacArthur on his road back to Bataan. Out of action only 15 days in a 12-month stretch, its record of battle participation in the Southwest Pacific, recalls the bitter drive up the coast of New Guinea and through the Bismarcks. Nassau Bay, Salamaua, Lae, Finschhafen, Sio, Saidor, Hollandia, Tanahmerah Bay, Aitape, Sarni, Wakde and Biak in New Guinea, Lorengau in the Admiralties, Los Negros, Tami, and Long Island in Vitiaz Strait, bloody Arawe and Cape Gloucester in New Britain are a part of their record. The Biak assault was the twentieth successful combat landing for this particular brigade. Engineer Amphibians were at Sansapor and Noemfoor also, and at Morotal in the action which cleared the way for the smash into Leyte.

Engineers scout, map, and chart the beaches and offshore waters ahead of each new landing. They man the small landing and amphibious craft which put the initial assault waves ashore, clear the beaches of mines and barbed wire or other obstacles, improve beach landing facilities, and later build ship berths. Engineers build roads across the beaches to airstrips which they construct as the heart of a new base protected by wire, minefields and tank traps.

In the 7,000 islands of the Philippines, the base-to-beachhead-to-base strategy is made to order for the Engineer-Air Force team which will be MacArthur's striking weapon against the Japanese garrison.

As tough as it was on the beaches of North Africa in November, 1942, when the first Brigade went in, or at Salerno and Anzio, where one shore engineer regiment fought in the front line as infantry for 47 days before it was relieved, it still was tougher in the Pacific. There nature, as well as man, fought back. No long-inhabited sandy beaches met the Brigades in New Guinea—rather, forests, sago swamps, hidden coral heads, black muck, and sudden storms. There were no roads, no already-built airfields, no known water supply sources. Engineers with bulldozers and air compressors built them.

Selection for Overseas

Commanders selecting Army officers for overseas assignment as replacements, should attempt to obtain only those officers who are considered to be "very satisfactory" or above in the performance of the duties for which they are selected, the War Department has pointed out.

BUY WAR BONDS!

Library Anniversary

With its more than 800,000 volumes reported to be the largest and most complete military library in the world, the Army War College Library at Headquarters, Army Ground Forces in Washington, D. C., is celebrating the sesquicentennial of its founding.

Commemorating the anniversary of its beginning in 1794, an exhibit of early military classics, including a series of infantry drill regulations from earliest times to the latest War Department manual, and a shelf depicting the development of the Articles of War from Congress' enactment in 1776 to the current courts-martial manual, is now on display in the library.

The first books were assembled in Philadelphia when that city was the nation's capital. Later when the government offices were moved to Washington, the then small collection, was brought along. During the Civil War, the library was housed in the small War Department buildings near the White House. But by 1870, the collection had grown to 15,000 volumes and, as more space was needed, it was moved to the then recently constructed State, War and Navy Departments Building.

At the turn of the century, when plans were being formulated for the founding of the Army War College, it was decided to include space for a large modern military library in the new institution.

Several volumes on the shelves of the library bear evidence of fire which on two occasions threatened to wipe out the early collection. One was in 1801 and the second in 1814, when the British invaded the capital.

Promote Army Regulars

The War Department has announced the following temporary promotions of Regular Army Officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.	
Graeme S. Bond, AC	B. L. Paige, CAC
A. R. DeBolt, AC	J. F. Rodenhauer,
H. L. Donich, AC	OD
E. G. Klehle, AC	
Maj. to Lt. Col.	
M. F. Green, MC	W. A. V. G. Weinberg,
O. P. Moffitt, Jr., MC	er, TC
E. E. Rager, Inf.	
Capt. to Maj.	
W. A. Grimshaw,	W. J. Powers, DC
Sig C	M. W. Walker, FA
L. C. Kossuth, MC	D. C. Warwick, AC
J. B. McPherson, AC	
1st Lt. to Capt.	
M. B. Davis, Sig C	D. P. Tenney, CE
L. Meltzer, AC	

Army Promotions

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Capt. to Major—Cont.	
W. O. Etheredge, CE	V. C. Hurley, AC
J. E. Berning, Inf.	WAC
S. T. Holzman, Inf.	E. B. Olson, AC
R. M. Watson, OD	R. P. Dwyer, AC
O. C. Teigen, AC	K. B. Byerly, AC
C. H. Green, AC	J. F. Bly, AC
C. L. Hill, AC	H. E. Willard, AC
J. Hartler, AUS	M. G. Hall, AC
C. T. Adams, AC	W. E. Quilliam, OD
G. S. J. Clifford, AC	F. W. Meeks, Sig C
H. E. Barr, CE	G. L. Knight, Jr., OD
J. J. Michel, AC	E. D. Adkins, Jr., OD
R. H. Lemm, AC	R. S. Moore, AC
C. R. Allbee, QMC	J. N. McLucas, AC
C. P. Hewitt, AC	G. E. Skerles, AC
N. Botwin, MC	T. F. Read, AC
R. E. Rodes, CE	J. A. Gaygan, AC
L. E. Grafford, AGD	B. T. Bauder, Sig C
H. W. Cornell, CE	R. E. Meeks, AC

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Navy Notices of Separation

The Navy has recently adopted a new form called "Notice of Separation from the Naval Service" (BuPers Form 553) to be completed at demobilization centers and other installations placing enlisted personnel discharged or released to inactive duty. The individual being released will be given a copy of the form in addition to his discharge certificate.

The form is designed: (a) to provide separated enlisted personnel with a concise statement of the length and nature of service and of experience and training gained in the Navy; (b) to notify the Veterans' Administration, Selective Service; U. S. Employment Service and the District Civil Readjustment office of all separations of enlisted personnel from the naval service; and (c) to provide the Bureau of Personnel with a record of the information furnished the above-mentioned government agencies and individual being separated.

At demobilization centers, the forms will be completed under the direction of the officer in charge of the Records' Processing Division and at all other stations under the direction of the executive officer.

The directive providing for these forms stated: "Much of the information required to complete the form is available in the service record and may be filled in prior to the exit interview. All other information, down to the Insurance Notice section, is to be entered at the time of the interview."

Assign 4th Marine Wing

(By T. Sgt. Norman A. Miller, Marine Combat Correspondent)

Somewhere in the Marshalls (Delayed).—Simultaneously with the announcement of the advancement of Maj. Gen. Louis E. Woods, USMC, to that rank a new assignment for his command, the Fourth Marine Air Wing was announced—control of all shore-based Marine, Army and Navy aviation in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands and adjacent waters.

General Woods received the Distinguished Service Medal for his activities as commander of Marine aircraft during portions of the Guadalcanal campaign. Following the campaign, during which he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, he became Director of Marine Aviation and remained at that post until he assumed command of the Fourth Marine Air Wing in August.

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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Naval Officer Retirements

Retirement of two Regular Navy officers for age and of 60 Regular and Reserve officers and warrant officers for physical disability was approved 1 Nov. by the President.

Heading the officers retired for physical disability was Rear Adm. Julius A. Furer, USN, and Rear Adm. Charles S. Stephenson (MC) USN. The two officers retired, having reached age 64, are Rear Adm. Charles W. Fisher, jr., USN, and Capt. Harry E. Jenkins, (MC), USN.

Other physical retirements were (Reserve, unless otherwise indicated):

Capt. A. D. Burhans, Lt. (jg) S. C. King, USN.
Capt. E. F. Enright, Cf. Phar. L. A. Roberts, USN.
Capt. D. F. Patterson, Mach. R. P. Berry, USN.
Capt. L. S. Perry, Phar. J. T. Burch, USN.
Capt. M. T. Sellman, Carp. D. "O" Good, USN.
Comdr. J. A. Ouellet, Boats. T. A. Maupin, USN.
Lt. Comdr. N. A. Bohl, Torp. C. H. Shaw, USN.
Lt. Comdr. C. I. Gebhardt, Mach. C. F. Voss, USN.
Lt. Comdr. T. R. Lev- ert, Boats. H. W. Watson, USN.
Lt. (jg) A. E. Black, Capt. W. N. Hughes, (SC), USN.
Lt. (jg) F. G. Blum, Capt. J. D. Jewell, (MC), USN.
Lt. (jg) J. F. Borda, Jr., Capt. A. P. Randolph, (SC), USN.
Lt. (jg) DeF. "F" Caldwell, Capt. H. J. Scholtes, (MC), USN.
Lt. (jg) L. Engledow, Jr., Capt. W. D. Sharp, (SC), USN.
Lt. (jg) A. G. Gilbert, Jr., Comdr. J. E. Herlihy, (DC), USN.
Lt. (jg) F. B. Gummere, Comdr. F. L. McFadden, (ChC), USN.
Lt. (jg) T. E. Haus, Lt. Comdr. C. A. Rittler, SC-V(S)
Lt. (jg) M. L. Liles, Lt. A. E. Geremia, MC-V(S)
Lt. (jg) H. R. Moor, USN.
Lt. (jg) R. S. Otto, Lt. W. L. McConnell, DC-V(G)
Lt. (jg) L. L. Sheeley, Lt. S. T. Martin, MC-V(S)
Ens. R. S. Baney, Lt. W. F. Reeves, jr., MC-V(G)
Ens. J. F. Connors, Lt. R. E. Tidrow, jr., (SC), USN.
Ens. T. E. Daly, Lt. (jg) R. T. Hyde, (MC), USN.
Ens. J. G. Moore, Ens. C. C. Barnes, CEC-V(S)
Ens. C. K. Okens, USN.
Ens. V. L. Reeves, Ens. W. B. Seixas, Ens. O. C. Stein, jr., H-V (S)
Ens. R. A. Wolloff, Jr., Carp. A. J. Bonfield, CEC-V(S)
Ch. Boats. J. Czarnetski, USN

Marine Corps Retirements

Nine officers of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve were placed on the retired list for physical disability on 1 Nov. The officers (Reserve unless otherwise stated) were:

Maj. M. O. Frost, 2nd Lt. R. E. Black
Maj. G. Warner, W O R. M. Olson, USMC
1st Lt. C. D. Clayton, USMC
1st Lt. T. B. Parlett, W O H. F. Robinson, USMC
2nd Lt. D. F. Hettinger, W O W. W. Wood, USMC

Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps officers have been announced by Headquarters:

Maj. Gen. William H. Rupertus, to Headquarters, from overseas duty.
Brig. Gen. William T. Clement, from Quantico, Va., to duty overseas.

Col. Robert J. Straub, to San Diego, Cal., from overseas duty.

Col. James M. Daly, from overseas to San Diego, Calif.

Col. Ernest E. Shaughnessey, from Boston, Mass., to temporary duty at Quantico, Va., after which to Headquarters.

Col. Joseph P. Adams, from Mojave, Calif., to aviation duty overseas.

Col. Ford O. Rogers, from Lima, Peru, to temporary duty at Headquarters, at completion of which to aviation duty overseas.

Col. Karl I. Buse, from Quantico, Va., to Parris Island, S. C.

Col. Vernon M. Guymon, to aviation duty on West Coast, from overseas duty.

Col. Ralph D. Leach, to Philadelphia, Pa., from overseas duty.

Col. James P. Riseley, to Headquarters, from overseas duty.

Lt. Col. Curtis E. Smith, jr., from Pensacola, Fla., to aviation duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Hamilton M. Hoyler, to Camp Lejeune, N. C., from overseas duty.

Lt. Col. James C. Bigler, from San Francisco, Calif., to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. William F. Parks, to Camp Lejeune, N. C., from overseas duty.

Lt. Col. Melvin E. Fuller, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to Jacksonville, Fla.

Lt. Col. Jean H. Buckner, Edward H. Drake, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Benjamin F. Kaiser, jr., from Philadelphia, Pa., to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Roscoe Arnett, from Los Angeles, Calif., ordered home to be relieved from active duty on 1 Feb.

Lt. Col. Benjamin Reisweber, from Cherry Point, N. C., to aviation duty at Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. James A. Booth, jr., from San Diego, Calif., to Cherry Point, N. C.

Lt. Col. Maxwell H. Mizell, from a replacement draft, to Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Lt. Col. Robert C. Burns, to San Francisco, Calif., from overseas duty.

Naval Party in Antwerp

Thanks to the Belgian underground which prevented serious destruction of facilities by the fleeing Germans and to the British engineers who are now repairing docks, the port of Antwerp "will be immediately usable as soon as approaches from the sea are in our hands," Capt. James C. VandeCarr, USN, declared 23 Oct.

Captain VandeCarr, who is U. S. Naval Port Officer for Antwerp, and his aide, Lt. Comdr. Norman J. Gaynor, USNR, and John F. Greenan, storekeeper 2c, USNR, were the first naval personnel to enter the city.

Although the Port of Antwerp will be administered by the British under Allied occupational arrangements, an office will be maintained here by the U. S. Navy to act as liaison with the British and to assist U. S. Naval and Merchant Marine personnel aboard cargo ships coming into the port.

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Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard announced from 30 Oct. to 4 Nov., include the following:

SAFE

U. S. Naval Reserve
*Lt. H. P. Schuette *Ens. G. W. Mantle
*Lt. R. P. Bone *Lt. C. W. Lindell
*Lt. (jg) J. W. Clark *Ens. W. H. Edwards
*Ens. J. F. Mathers *Ens. R. H. Johnson
*Ens. W. A. King *Ens. M. K. Richardson
*Lt. (jg) J. E. Brassill, Jr.
*Ens. M. B. Parker *Lt. J. P. Vivian, Jr.
*Ens. B. A. Morgan *Ens. E. F. Dulan
*Ens. L. Panella, Jr.

DEAD

OFFICER PERSONNEL
U. S. Navy
*Comdr. R. W. Mackert *Lt. Comdr. P. W. Burton
*Lt. Comdr. R. C. Evans *Lt. W. B. French

U. S. Naval Reserve
*Lt. R. P. Buell *Ens. R. E. Innis
*Lt. (jg) J. L. Pitts, Jr. *Ens. V. H. Halva
*Ens. R. J. S. Taylor *Lt. (jg) F. J. Diech
*Lt. D. U. Thomas *Ens. F. T. Vitkusky
*Ens. C. R. Lamb *Ens. H. J. Smith
*Lt. R. N. Traynor *Lt. (jg) S. L. Wilson
*Ens. P. F. Bartlett, Jr. *Ens. W. H. Rogers
*Lt. (jg) L. M. Canter *Ens. G. F. Dailey
*Ens. V. Yarashes *Ens. T. J. Kosowicz
*Ens. W. P. Squires *Ens. G. J. Baldini
*Lt. P. E. Golden, Jr. *Lt. (jg) T. R. Baird
*Ens. H. C. Green, Jr. *Ens. R. M. South
*Ens. S. Fain *Ens. W. L. Passi
*Lt. W. H. Abercrombie *Lt. (jg) P. W. Carey
*Ens. A. W. Hollowell

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. J. A. Junkin 2nd Lt. T. B. Stevens
2nd Lt. M. M. McLeod 1st Lt. S. C. Belinke
2nd Lt. H. E. Gifford
Capt. J. V. Shanley Col. J. F. Hankins
2nd Lt. J. B. Hathaway 2nd Lt. H. A. Scholz

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy
CMM W. R. Jenkins ARM2c W. H. Ryan
U. S. Naval Reserve
MMM3c H. L. Dobson ARM2c J. R. Snow, Jr.
AOM2c W. P. Mulcahy MM2c L. W. Martell
CPHM W. R. Funk PhM2c J. P. Offer
ARM2c J. D. Downey EM2c J. A. Schilling
ARM3c S. C. White, Jr. PhM2c C. R. Stewart
MMM1c D. A. Whitmarsh MM1c E. H. Crookford

U. S. Marine Corps
GSgt. T. P. Rigney
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
GSgt. L. B. Suggs

WOUNDED

U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) F. Calhoun Lt. (jg) J. F. Snyder
Ens. M. G. Knackstedt Lt. (jg) J. D. Vanderhoof
Lt. M. K. Chamberlain Ens. G. T. Hill
Ens. R. J. Halamka

U. S. Marine Corps
Capt. J. S. Todd Capt. T. M. Brown
Capt. G. M. Dawes Maj. F. C. Maner

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Capt. V. J. Bachman **1st Lt. T. J. O'Leary
1st Lt. M. J. Keating 2nd Lt. J. B. Hunter, Jr.
1st Lt. D. A. Kohr 1st Lt. D. T. Kieren
1st Lt. J. D. Robertson, Jr.

1st Lt. E. S. Smith-camp 1st Lt. A. G. Marshall
2nd Lt. E. F. Lodewick 2nd Lt. M. K. Baker
1st Lt. F. J. Curry 1st Lt. F. J. Curry

2nd Lt. L. Newhouse **1st Lt. M. G. Austin
2nd Lt. E. C. Butler 2nd Lt. C. L. Sitter
2nd Lt. S. D. Harwell 1st Lt. J. Horwath
Capt. L. D. Harley, Jr.

1st Lt. A. L. Kirtz 1st Lt. T. J. Ross
2nd Lt. G. B. Harrison 2nd Lt. H. E. Thompson

Capt. C. A. Curry 1st Lt. R. P. Woodin, Jr.
1st Lt. J. A. Dumas 2nd Lt. I. H. Stewart
1st Lt. J. S. Ambrose 2nd Lt. H. B. Pettit, Jr.

Capt. L. A. Ihli 2nd Lt. E. W. Maxson
**1st Lt. E. L. Coombs 2nd Lt. B. B. Combs
2nd Lt. L. E. Howard 2nd Lt. D. Cook
1st Lt. P. D. Mitchell 2nd Lt. G. T. Walker, Jr.

1st Lt. M. D. Benda 1st Lt. J. R. Miner
2nd Lt. F. E. Karl 2nd Lt. J. G. Callam
1st Lt. D. L. Mallory 1st Lt. C. P. Didier
Capt. R. P. Smith Capt. A. F. Dill

2nd Lt. R. E. McDonnell 2nd Lt. C. W. Trout
1st Lt. G. T. Sandison 2nd Lt. R. B. Feazel
Capt. R. S. Clarke, Jr. 2nd Lt. L. L. Harris
Capt. J. D. Dusenbury 1st Lt. J. E. Warvel

2nd Lt. R. B. Whitlock 2nd Lt. C. R. Roub
1st Lt. E. R. Robison **Capt. J. J. Monroe
2nd Lt. G. L. G. Haggerty 1st Lt. J. B. Vail
1st Lt. H. W. Thompson, Jr. 2nd Lt. D. H. Daniels
2nd Lt. L. H. Height, Jr. 1st Lt. F. F. Hatch
1st Lt. W. E. Lange 1st Lt. E. J. Sullivan

**2nd Lt. R. G. Segale Capt. J. A. Gayle
1st Lt. R. N. Russo

MISSING
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) R. H. Beatie Lt. (jg) W. Weippert
(Please turn to Page 284)



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Published Every Saturday by the

Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest
Washington 9, D. C.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1944

"I pray that America will always maintain a Navy of which it can be proud. Let us remember, when motivated by considerations of economy to scuttle our Navy or let it shrink to a sub-safety level, that we want a secure and lasting peace, which only a strong Navy can help assure."—Under-Secretary of the Navy, RALPH A. BARD.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post-war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

It is only necessary to read Communique No. 168 issued by Admiral Nimitz from Pearl Harbor, and General Order No. 1 issued by General MacArthur from the field in Leyte, to realize the high stage of cooperation and coordination which our Armed Forces have achieved. Those documents are notable for their forthright and simple descriptions of the thunderous events they relate, but more than this they establish that the Service conflicts which before, and early during the Global war, hampered destructive blows upon our enemies, have disappeared, and been succeeded by measures and acts dominated by complete team understanding. In short the Army, the Navy and the Air Force have come to understand that the essential principle of interdependence which must prevail within the ranks of each, must likewise prevail between them. In his notable communique reporting on the decisive second battle of the Philippines, Admiral Nimitz told of the redoubtable service rendered by all types of ships, and particularly singled out the submarines for "the highly important part they played" both before and after the sea and air battles on the 23d, 24th and 25th of October, and gave much of the credit for the destruction inflicted on the Japanese Fleet to the naval airmen, "who gallantly and relentlessly pressed the attack." It was proper for Admiral Nimitz to limit his report to the purely naval aspects of the operations of the 3d and 7th Fleets, and it was likewise proper for General MacArthur to deal in his General Order with Admiral Kinkaid's 7th Fleet, which was a part of his command, and the 5th Fleet under Admiral Spruance, which supported Kinkaid. He did not mention Admiral Halsey for the reason that the Fleet which that officer commanded met a Japanese force southeast of Formosa and after heavily damaging it, rushed to reinforce the carrier groups of the 7th Fleet and it did not arrive until after the weakened and battered Japanese contingents were fleeing toward refuge. However, no one knew better than MacArthur the peril to his Expeditionary Force involved in the Japanese attack, and no one realized more than he the increase to his safety which the defeat of the enemy assured. In his General Order, he spoke of the magnificent coordination displayed by the Services, expressed his admiration and gratitude to all commanders and to all ranks of the Army, and declared that General Krueger had written his name high in the annals of generalship. He described the loyalty of the Naval components operating under his own command, and their exhibition of tactical elasticity and the grim, unflinching courage which always have characterized the Navy, and proclaimed Admiral Kinkaid to be one of the great naval leaders of our day. He stated that the Air Forces had fought with a ferocity and intelligence never surpassed, and asserted that General Kenney and Admiral Sprague had confirmed their high place in the annals of their ranks. In brief, in those Far Eastern operations, we have the Commanders-in-Chief gratefully giving to their subordinates the accolade, and thereby knitting the several arms into an invincible, single force. The American people will be grateful for this demonstration of harmonious and skilful operations. They forecast future victories, and the inevitable doom of our enemies.

It is not too early for the formulation of plans and the enactment of legislation to avoid the confusion that will result when the present temporary ranks in the Army expire and the thousands of permanent commissioned and non-commissioned officers revert to their permanent ranks. In the Navy and Marine Corps all war promotions have been temporary, so that legislation will be absolutely necessary to provide permanent post-war grades commensurate with the responsibilities officers will hold in the permanent establishment. Studies to establish a permanent promotion system for the sea services when the war is over have been underway for some time in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. As to the Army, however, nothing has been announced as to post-war rank legislation. Yet it would be a great injustice to demote summarily all regular officers and enlisted men to their permanent grades upon the termination of hostilities, for in some instances such demotions would mean reductions of three or four grades. The size of the peacetime establishments will be considerably greater than the prewar Services, and, therefore, will have greatly outgrown the prewar promotion system. To man the enlarged peacetime Services will require greater numbers of permanent officers in the higher grades. If proper provision is made in advance, and enabling legislation presented to Congress, the period of transition from war to peace can be made more efficient for the Services and more just for the individuals.

Service Humor

He Could Spell, Too!

Fort Knox, Ky. — This one actually happened in the Armored Replacement Training Center last payday, on the word of Capt. Charles A. Cohen, commanding officer of A-7. The men had been instructed in how to report for their pay. They had been told to come in, salute, and state: "Pvt. So-and-so reporting for his pay, sir."

The captain was paying off the men when a private came up to him, saluted snappily and said "Pvt So-and-so reporting for his pay, sir."

"What!" said the captain.

The trainee repeated.

"And just how," asked Captain Cohen, "do you spell that?"

The trainee replied: "S-o-a-n-d-s-o."
—Armored News.

Or Russians Will

The American officer said to the wounded Nazi pilot he had just shot down, "Do you want us to bring you a priest?"

"Hitler is my priest," the Nazi said.

"If you'll try to hold on," the American pleaded, "We'll get him for you."
—Siber News

A proud mother walked into the furniture store, clutching a small monthly payment. She placed it on the counter happily. "Here," she said, "is the last installment on our baby carriage."

"That's fine," said the clerk, "and how is the baby?"

"Oh," said the mother, "he was drafted last month."

—Foreign Service.

Trouble with most GI's cars tires these days is the air is beginning to show.

—Roger.

Charity

Always listen to the opinion of others; it probably won't do you any good, but it will them.

—Command Post.

Stopped Them All

"I thought the doctor told you to stop all drinks, Jake."

"Well, what of it? You don't see any gettin' past me, do you?"
—Footings.

Soldier: "Whatever happened to that civilian?"

Girl: "Oh him, he drowned."

Soldier: "Couldn't he swim?"

Girl: "Well, he did for eight hours. You see, he was a union man."
—Enidair.

Still Waits Up

The young bride was asked what she thought of married life. "Oh, there's not much difference, I used to wait up half the night for Bill to go, and now I wait up half the night for him to come home."

—The Message.

Took No Chances

One of the delegates at the Chicago encampment attended a local burlesque with some of the boys and the next day was obliged to go to an oculist for treatment.

"When I left the show last night," he said, "my eyes were red, sore and swollen."

Upon examining him the oculist said: "After this, try blinking once or twice during the show. You won't miss much."

—Foreign Service.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

E. S.—You are entitled to family allowances only, not to the quarters allowance. Only those receiving quarters allowances on 1 Nov. 1943 had the right to elect whether they would receive quarters allowance or family allowance.

N. A.—Our 7 Oct. article on warrant officer regulation changes was based on the new edition of AR 610-15. If you will compare this regulation with the old edition and its changes, you will observe that the aviation, lighter than air, and construction and utilities, Corps of Engineers, specialties were abolished. However, you are correct in your observation that the administrative, clerical, general classification was not abolished. Our statement was in error; we intended to state that machine records classification was abolished. By now, you probably have seen the correction in our 14 Oct. issue.

N. B.—There has been no directive that Army personnel returning from overseas are not to be reembarked until personnel who have never served overseas have been sent abroad. A man may be sent overseas again as soon as he has completed his furlough if military considerations require. However, as a general policy, a person returned will not be sent overseas again until he has completed a tour of duty—length not specified—in the United States.

H. C.—Bills introduced which would provide commissions for male nurses of the Army and Navy have been disapproved by the War Department. In view of such disapproval, chances of action on the measures are not good.

B. F.—Army warrant officers cannot advance in pay periods. The Merritt Act does not change this.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Solomons: Our Naval air units executed their third attack on Buka and Bonis airdromes, concentrating 28 tons of bombs on revetments, dispersal and supply areas and gun positions and thoroughly strafing the area. Four enemy bombers were destroyed on the ground. There was no interception.

10 Years Ago

Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. Kauffman were hosts at a large dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Gill who left Newport Friday for Rio de Janeiro. Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood A. Taffinder also entertained in their honor at a tea Thursday, at their quarters at the Naval Training Station.

25 Years Ago

Ch. Julian E. Yates, USA, has been assigned to the General Staff and detailed for duty with the Education and Recreation Branch, War Plans Division. This is the first time that a chaplain has been assigned to the General Staff.

50 Years Ago

Ens. J. Russell Blakely, USN, paid a short visit to Fort Adams, R. I., last week and was a guest at Captain Schenck's. Ensign Blakely sailed for China on the USS Detroit this week.

80 Years Ago

The steamer Don, flagship of the Potomac flotilla, has returned from an expedition up the Rappahannock, and is now at the Washington Navy Yard. Within a short time past guerrillas have made their appearance at the mouth of the river and fired into one or more of our transports, and the object of this expedition was to commence retaliatory measures.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall
Deputy Chief of Staff
Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney
Commanding General, Army Air Forces
General Henry H. Arnold
Commanding General Army Ground Forces
Lieutenant General Ben Lear
Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Lieutenant General Breton B. Somervell

AREA COMMANDERS

European, General Dwight D. Eisenhower
Southwest Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur
Cent. Pacific, Lt. Gen. R. C. Richardson, Jr.
China, Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer
Burma-India, Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan

ARMY COMMANDERS

First, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges
Second, Lt. Gen. Lloyd B. Fredendall
Third, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.
Fourth, Not announced
Fifth, Lt. Gen. Mark Clark
Sixth, Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger
Seventh, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch
Ninth, Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson

Army Casualties

The War Department this week announced the names of 3,933 officers and enlisted men killed in action and 8,800 wounded in action.

The names of the officers and upper three grades of enlisted personnel listed as killed are as follows:

KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA

1st Lt. G. W. Minshall
Capt. H. B. Upchurch
1st Lt. R. H. Johnson
2nd Lt. M. A. Deuel
2nd Lt. W. E. Holt-
dorff
1st Lt. D. P. Neville
1st Lt. W. W. Tiffany,
jr.
1st Lt. R. E. Nabors
2nd Lt. C. H. Peter-
son
2nd Lt. H. P. Pettit,
jr.
Capt. J. B. Stratford,
jr.
2nd Lt. G. V. Baxter
2nd Lt. A. D. Erwin
2nd Lt. O. C. Fink-
beiner
2nd Lt. H. L. Law-
rence
1st Lt. L. Avakian
1st Lt. B. H. Brad-
ford
2nd Lt. J. J. Brunner
1st Lt. O. W. Clemens
2nd Lt. F. R. Cook
2nd Lt. C. H. Corley
1st Lt. J. A. Cramer
2nd Lt. J. B. Curran
1st Lt. O. H. Flikel
2nd Lt. A. Finkelstein
Maj. H. J. Friedman
1st Lt. D. C. Gray
2nd Lt. F. H. Haw-
thorne
2nd Lt. G. E. Hinkle
2nd Lt. O. H. Jorgen-
sen
1st Lt. W. A. Kierski
Capt. H. P. Kozlow-
ski
2nd Lt. R. W. Lohman
2nd Lt. R. M. Lund-
quist
2nd Lt. C. A. Manuel
2nd Lt. E. J. Montaine
Capt. Harry Morris
2nd Lt. J. W. Pea-
cock, jr.
1st Lt. C. P. Pelusi,
jr.
2nd Lt. L. Peters, jr.
Capt. E. A. Rogers
2nd Lt. B. J. Roth
2nd Lt. B. Taylor
2nd Lt. R. P. Deering
1st Lt. A. J. Dislere,
jr.
1st Lt. G. G. Hunt
2nd Lt. A. E. Paine
1st Lt. S. E. Sackett
1st Lt. G. Campert
F O H. W. Davis
Capt. E. F. King
2nd Lt. F. R. Chalm-
son
2nd Lt. P. Rocca
2nd Lt. G. D. Stallings
1st Lt. D. G. Taylor
2nd Lt. G. C. Allen
2nd Lt. D. E. Ball, jr.
1st Lt. W. B. Davis
1st Lt. M. U. Reid
1st Lt. R. I. Ross
1st Lt. K. A. Beatty
1st Lt. B. U. Brown
Capt. A. C. Griffin,
jr.
Lt. Col. F. M. Oliver,
jr.
2nd Lt. J. A. Scar-
boro
2nd Lt. D. M. Fuller
1st Lt. J. P. Ryan
F O W. C. Ahearn
2nd Lt. E. M. Arm-
strong
Capt. R. C. Blunck
2nd Lt. R. L. Curtis
1st Lt. O. K. Farr
1st Lt. B. R. Fields
1st Lt. M. Fryden
2nd Lt. M. Gladstone
2nd Lt. E. J. Karge
1st Lt. W. J. Koehn
2nd Lt. S. B. McDiar-
mid
1st Lt. F. H. McGirr
1st Lt. W. F. McShane
2nd Lt. W. R. Peter-
son
Capt. H. F. Roderick
Capt. J. B. Scully
1st Lt. H. E. Seefurth
2nd Lt. C. G. Smith
1st Lt. J. A. Sparks
1st Lt. M. E. Strubel
2nd Lt. C. P. Swanson
1st Lt. J. L. Tuma, jr.
Capt. O. H. Warfel
1st Lt. J. T. Warner
1st Lt. A. C. Carew
1st Lt. H. F. Culp
2nd Lt. J. A. Darcy
2nd Lt. H. V. Dug-
gleby
2nd Lt. I. E. Dutton
Capt. R. B. Finch
1st Lt. G. E. Good
2nd Lt. J. H. Ingram

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

2nd Lt. J. C. E. Stein-
wedel
1st Lt. R. K. Buffing-
ton
2nd Lt. L. A. Coy
Maj. D. J. Morris
2nd Lt. T. F. Rosen-
baum
Capt. D. F. Smith
1st Lt. A. C. Toepel
1st Lt. E. F. Koehler
1st Lt. L. C. Lobb
2nd Lt. M. E. Loh-
meyer
1st Lt. O. L. Conrad
1st Lt. E. B. Corn-
well
2nd Lt. W. H. Duff, jr.
1st Lt. H. J. Ede
Maj. R. A. Sanders
2nd Lt. W. H. Craig-
head
1st Lt. V. J. Marten-
sen
1st Lt. D. Perkins
Maj. K. De V. Shaw
Capt. J. A. Sheehan
2nd Lt. C. D. Flery
2nd Lt. J. Rosey
1st Lt. C. H. Arake-
lian
2nd Lt. G. E. Beaudry
2nd Lt. C. J. Carney
2nd Lt. J. W. Cham-
pagne
2nd Lt. J. Daley
2nd Lt. C. M. Ferrini
2nd Lt. A. L. Kovner
2nd Lt. G. R. Mac-
Lachlan
2nd Lt. R. F. Rain-
ault
2nd Lt. R. J. Casey
1st Lt. L. E. Evans
2nd Lt. G. L. Hunt
2nd Lt. J. D. Linzey
2nd Lt. S. J. Nelson
1st Lt. J. E. Palmer
1st Lt. C. D. Tansey
2nd Lt. R. E. Ander-
son
2nd Lt. R. D. Comer
1st Lt. T. C. Johnson
1st Lt. V. J. Kaminski
2nd Lt. W. A. Klein-
kauf
1st Lt. L. M. Harris,
jr.
2nd Lt. J. G. Jones
1st Lt. W. J. Parker
2nd Lt. R. S. Ross
1st Lt. H. L. Talbert
2nd Lt. L. L. Brown
2nd Lt. P. J. Comella
F O H. M. Dagg
2nd Lt. C. Duker
Capt. A. W. Hobbs
2nd Lt. J. H. Page
2nd Lt. C. E. Thomp-
son
2nd Lt. W. O. Palmer
2nd Lt. F. B. Robin-
son
2nd Lt. N. A. Compa
2nd Lt. H. K. Dickey,
jr.
Maj. J. Funk
2nd Lt. L. P. Glaser
2nd Lt. W. G. Haines,
jr.
2nd Lt. H. G. Hyde
Maj. B. Lihn
2nd Lt. L. V. Pempek
Maj. B. I. Spring-
field
1st Lt. W. A. Storr
1st Lt. C. S. Thomas
2nd Lt. E. G. Wilbeck
1st Lt. H. G. Baca,
jr.
2nd Lt. J. W. Brown,
jr.
2nd Lt. A. P. Rule
1st Lt. D. D. Tanck
2nd Lt. M. D. Altman
2nd Lt. L. A. Bate-
man
2nd Lt. K. Bleau
Capt. L. I. Collins,
jr.
Capt. M. Cooke
1st Lt. R. J. Cotter
F O J. J. Crowther
2nd Lt. R. A. Daudert
F O E. Davidowits
2nd Lt. T. F. Davis
1st Lt. E. J. Delama-
ter
2nd Lt. R. J. Doole
1st Lt. J. W. Fisher,
jr.
1st Lt. H. W. Funk,
jr.
F O C. G. George
1st Lt. C. A. Gibb
2nd Lt. W. H. Grody
2nd Lt. L. Hartman
2nd Lt. J. F. Herman-
span, jr.
2nd Lt. P. E. Higin-
botham, jr.
2nd Lt. F. D. Hodges
1st Lt. R. M. Kemper
1st Lt. R. V. Keywan
1st Lt. M. E. Kleopfel
2nd Lt. K. W. Lang-
emayr
2nd Lt. A. J. Laura
1st Lt. G. J. Lloyd
1st Lt. J. F. Phelan
2nd Lt. L. W. Rhodes
1st Lt. R. G. Robb
2nd Lt. G. R. Russell,
jr.
F O H. Siegel
2nd Lt. A. G. Still-
man
2nd Lt. M. P. Susser
1st Lt. C. H. Sweet
2nd Lt. E. W. Thom-
as, jr.
2nd Lt. A. E. Tongue,
jr.
2nd Lt. E. L. Vorm
2nd Lt. C. E. Cole-
man
Capt. F. B. Souders
1st Lt. E. G. Meath
2nd Lt. R. L. Baughn
1st Lt. R. J. Blaha
1st Lt. G. J. Bunce
2nd Lt. R. O. Crall
Capt. F. A. Cutler
1st Lt. R. E. Fouts
2nd Lt. J. D. Furr
1st Lt. W. P. Kelley,
jr.
1st Lt. C. A. Kelly,
jr.
2nd Lt. R. E. Phillips
1st Lt. J. R. Pinter
Maj. R. A. Roy
1st Lt. W. H. Yels-
ley
1st Lt. J. B. Atkinson
2nd Lt. C. L. Baird
1st Lt. H. H. Bartho-
lomew
F O E. J. Dickenson
2nd Lt. C. P. Peck,
jr.
2nd Lt. D. A. Smith
2nd Lt. H. B. Cran-
dall, jr.
2nd Lt. W. L. Myers
2nd Lt. F. A. Roemer
2nd Lt. W. G. Ault
2nd Lt. J. H. Boland
1st Lt. E. Brennan
1st Lt. W. H. Broad-
ley
1st Lt. W. J. Devlin,
jr.
2nd Lt. J. C. Feeley
2nd Lt. H. S. Garvin
2nd Lt. R. M. Hull
2nd Lt. S. B. Iredell
2nd Lt. A. J. Keller
2nd Lt. R. S. Krear
Capt. W. F. Larson
2nd Lt. W. L. Lehr
1st Lt. J. J. Moran,
jr.
2nd Lt. R. Ogden
1st Lt. D. W. Ring-
ler
Maj. M. H. Smith
2nd Lt. R. L. Sulzner
2nd Lt. B. C. Wals
1st Lt. J. A. Borkow-
ski
2nd Lt. R. W. Pickett
2nd Lt. H. B. Bailey
Capt. W. A. Gallman
Capt. J. C. Hardee
1st Lt. C. V. Larson
1st Lt. R. E. Huie
2nd Lt. C. H. Land
2nd Lt. J. McBrayer
2nd Lt. J. E. Simpson
F O R. S. Tate
1st Lt. H. E. Addison
2nd Lt. W. L. Alex-
ander
Capt. F. H. Disbrow,
jr.
Capt. M. C. Fulton
Capt. W. J. Geldert
Maj. J. L. Hanby
2nd Lt. S. W. Hett-
rick
2nd Lt. H. S. McPhar-
son
2nd Lt. R. Ochoa
2nd Lt. F. B. Robin-
son
2nd Lt. D. M. Sander-
ford
2nd Lt. M. I. Bloom
1st Lt. E. R. Brown
1st Lt. B. Kearfott
2nd Lt. C. E. King
1st Lt. J. P. Rogers
Capt. S. A. Vincent,
jr.
1st Lt. B. F. Baugh
1st Lt. C. L. Carmody
1st Lt. R. K. Hofer
2nd Lt. L. E. Jacob-
son
2nd Lt. R. S. Meyer
2nd Lt. J. M. Miller
2nd Lt. P. F. Barton
1st Lt. J. R. Feeney
2nd Lt. L. O. Gasti-
neau, jr.
2nd Lt. L. F. Girard,
jr.
1st Lt. H. F. Henslin
2nd Lt. A. W. Holmes
2nd Lt. R. L. Roland
1st Lt. L. N. Sadler
2nd Lt. G. O. Thomp-
son
1st Lt. M. E. Ward
1st Lt. V. J. Fillin, jr.
1st Lt. J. E. Shively
Capt. L. E. Apanase-
wicz
Capt. O. C. Weathers
2nd Lt. E. J. Bonas
Maj. W. O. Gilkey
2nd Lt. J. C. Harriss
1st Lt. E. F. Hoffmann
Capt. R. Moss
2nd Lt. M. D. O'Grady
1st Lt. E. M. Raggett
1st Lt. L. O. Stone
2nd Lt. R. B. Howe
1st Lt. J. E. Curran
1st Lt. C. A. Miller
2nd Lt. L. E. Ofen-
stein
Col. H. A. Flint
2nd Lt. J. L. Metcalf
1st Lt. R. L. Norman
2nd Lt. H. D. Storey
1st Lt. D. A. Tucker
2nd Lt. R. R. Alder-
son
1st Lt. R. P. Brauch
Lt. Col. K. I. Carris
1st Lt. C. B. Clemen-
son
2nd Lt. H. J. Green,
jr.
2nd Lt. S. E. Gustaf-
son
2nd Lt. W. J. Hession
2nd Lt. R. C. Hopp
Capt. T. P. Moundres
1st Lt. J. P. Norton
2nd Lt. D. O'Brien
2nd Lt. J. F. Osawalt
1st Lt. J. G. Pearson
1st Lt. G. H. Staab
1st Lt. C. T. Walby
2nd Lt. W. J. Ziegele
Capt. H. G. Smith
2nd Lt. T. D. Barnett
1st Lt. K. E. Canella

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary of the Navy
James V. Forrestal
Under Secretary of the Navy
Ralph A. Bard
Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air)
Artemus L. Gates

Chief of Naval Operations and COMINCH
Admiral Ernest J. King

Deputy CNO and Deputy COMINCH
Vice Admiral Richard S. Edwards

Chief of Staff, COMINCH
Vice Admiral C. M. Cooke, Jr.

Vice Chief of Naval Operations
Vice Admiral F. J. Horne

Chief of Naval Operations for Air,
Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch

Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps
Lt. Gen. A. Vandegrift

Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
Vice Adm. Russell E. Waesche

AREA COMMANDER
Pacific Ocean Areas,
Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

FLEET COMMANDERS
First Fleet, also COMINCH Pac. Fleet,
Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

Second Fleet, also COMINCH Atl. Fleet,
Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll

Third Fleet, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.
Fourth Fleet, also COMINCH So. At. Force,
Vice Adm. Jonas H. Ingram

Fifth Fleet, Admiral Raymond A. Spruance
Seventh Fleet, also Comdr. Sov. Pac. Force,
Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid

Eighth Fleet, Vice Adm. Henry K. Hewitt
Ninth Fleet, Vice Adm. Frank J. Fletcher

Tenth Fleet, Admiral Ernest J. King
Twelfth Fleet, also Comdr. U. S. Naval Forces
in Europe, Admiral Harold E. Stark

2nd Lt. C. L. Deitch
1st Lt. P. E. Holm-
berg
1st Lt. A. I. House
2nd Lt. J. L. Isaac-
son
1st Lt. J. R. Mont-
gomery
2nd Lt. J. T. Mount-
joy
1st Lt. L. B. Wright
2nd Lt. E. B. Garrett
1st Lt. J. E. Hunley
Capt. J. H. Miller
2nd Lt. J. J. Sody
1st Lt. E. H. Wise
2nd Lt. H. P. Giguere
Capt. I. P. Matern-
owski
2nd Lt. J. H. Wheeler
2nd Lt. C. N. Cum-
mins
(Continued on Next Page)



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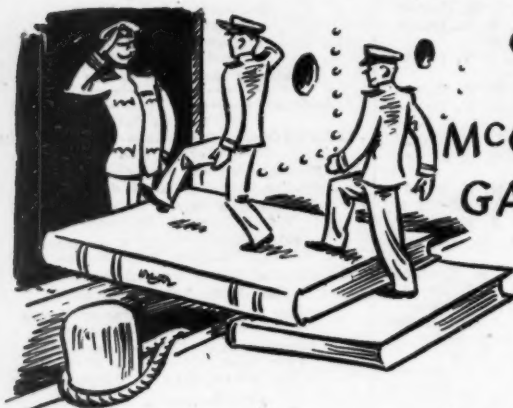
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Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. N. J. Hunt	2nd Lt. L. J. Teachey, Jr.
Lt. Col. J. A. Metcalfe	2nd Lt. R. E. Christensen
F O H. W. Morris	2nd Lt. B. A. Hutchins
2nd Lt. R. W. Sherman	2nd Lt. D. J. Meyers
Capt. R. S. Anderson	2nd Lt. R. L. Sandrock
Maj. H. W. Gardner	2nd Lt. L. J. Zindar
F O R. A. Saugen	Capt. P. E. Hamble
1st Lt. J. C. Traweck, Jr.	Maj. B. Shirley
2nd Lt. L. B. Fisher	1st Lt. C. M. Smith
1st Lt. W. H. Gurren	Capt. J. R. Steel
1st Lt. F. E. Trippensee	1st Lt. J. R. Worthley
2nd Lt. L. E. Dalley	2nd Lt. F. A. Minturn
1st Lt. H. C. Hudson	1st Lt. R. P. Bannerman
2nd Lt. D. G. Wendte	F O W. L. Barton
2nd Lt. E. P. Morris	2nd Lt. D. G. Glinevan
2nd Lt. R. T. Bagg	2nd Lt. A. Potje, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. J. Byrne, Jr.	1st Lt. B. F. Savage
Capt. A. B. Cameron	Capt. H. R. Simons
2nd Lt. J. R. Way	1st Lt. H. W. Strahlendorf
2nd Lt. F. J. Wilson	2nd Lt. C. M. Swisher
2nd Lt. J. T. Bell	Capt. J. R. Walker
2nd Lt. C. S. Cabaj	2nd Lt. R. H. Webber
2nd Lt. A. A. Dorrance, Jr.	Maj. L. C. Godfray
2nd Lt. H. V. Dufrane	Capt. A. J. Folger
1st Lt. L. B. Fuller	Capt. T. W. Neely
2nd Lt. H. G. Muller	1st Lt. O. W. Becker
F O J. J. Murray, Jr.	Lt. Col. V. G. Clark
2nd Lt. S. H. Schwartz	1st Lt. J. W. Galiga
1st Lt. J. A. Tutto-bene	2nd Lt. J. R. Halle
2nd Lt. N. C. Van Kirk	1st Lt. L. C. Maxwell
Capt. P. B. Edelen	1st Lt. C. A. Miller
2nd Lt. E. T. Harris, Jr.	2nd Lt. B. L. Scudday
1st Lt. E. D. Brown	2nd Lt. B. T. Sillings
	2nd Lt. B. J. Stinnett
	1st Lt. J. M. Sweeney
	1st Lt. C. M. Walker

Enlisted Personnel

S.Sgt. J. F. Cannon	T.Sgt. H. K. Camancho
S.Sgt. H. L. Ferguson	T.Sgt. J. E. Snead
S.Sgt. W. A. Gill	S.Sgt. G. H. L. Scott
S.Sgt. R. C. Great-house	S.Sgt. J. Yanez
S.Sgt. F. T. Montgomery	S.Sgt. T. F. Roberts
S.Sgt. G. Ralston	S.Sgt. L. C. Barnes
S.Sgt. H. L. Schauss	S.Sgt. R. F. Chesnut
S.Sgt. A. E. Stauffer	T.Sgt. F. S. Collins
S.Sgt. J. H. Wright	T.Sgt. J. L. Duncan
S.Sgt. E. S. Zurbuegg	S.Sgt. D. M. Fish
S.Sgt. G. J. Ballas	T.Sgt. L. G. Hume
	S.Sgt. J. H. Johnson
	S.Sgt. D. W. Jones
	S.Sgt. L. M. LeFevre

S.Sgt. S. C. Sin	T.Sgt. R. B. Everidge
S.Sgt. S. C. Smith	S.Sgt. L. E. Kraus
T.Sgt. J. E. Soward	S.Sgt. J. J. Rogers
S.Sgt. R. F. Westdahl	S.Sgt. J. H. Truitt
S.Sgt. D. H. Helps, Jr.	T.Sgt. D. J. Autin
T.Sgt. E. G. Wyatt	S.Sgt. M. N. Franklin
S.Sgt. S. A. Polcik	T.Sgt. A. J. Gaudet
S.Sgt. J. M. Siedlicki	T.Sgt. W. W. Smith
S.Sgt. P. P. Sorbo	T.Sgt. C. M. Turner
S.Sgt. W. E. Zoldak	S.Sgt. R. M. Ruth
S.Sgt. D. L. Brackins	S.Sgt. T. R. Farr
S.Sgt. J. H. Pierce	S.Sgt. J. J. Pick
T.Sgt. W. C. Alexander	S.Sgt. M. K. Forsythe
T.Sgt. W. F. Cobb	T.Sgt. J. M. Jankey
S.Sgt. R. C. Davis	T.Sgt. C. L. Powell
T.Sgt. C. R. Floyd	T.Sgt. H. W. Tolson
S.Sgt. F. E. Garmon	S.Sgt. J. A. Hatton
S.Sgt. C. J. Phillips	S.Sgt. A. J. Mucell-arone
S.Sgt. I. E. Stewart	S.Sgt. R. E. Paige
T.Sgt. V. F. Cullen	S.Sgt. A. F. Paplan-kas
S.Sgt. J. M. Lamuth	S.Sgt. H. F. Sherman
S.Sgt. H. A. Bauer	S.Sgt. M. K. Spadafore
S.Sgt. E. S. Budzban-owski	T.Sgt. H. M. Watson
T.Sgt. J. R. Burke	S.Sgt. H. W. Balser
S.Sgt. M. P. Cetwin-ski	S.Sgt. M. E. Chapman
T.Sgt. J. M. Chojecki	S.Sgt. E. Gyurko
S.Sgt. R. W. Collins	S.Sgt. W. R. Markle
S.Sgt. J. C. Curby	T.Sgt. W. R. McGan
S.Sgt. D. E. Davis	S.Sgt. R. B. Molinosky
T.Sgt. R. A. Disbrow	S.Sgt. O. R. Nigl
T.Sgt. J. J. Hummel	S.Sgt. R. C. Smith
S.Sgt. D. L. Johnson	S.Sgt. E. J. Torres
S.Sgt. R. L. Linn	S.Sgt. J. Bednarski
S.Sgt. C. F. Pater-kiewicz	S.Sgt. A. J. Gadding
T.Sgt. R. F. Perkins	S.Sgt. W. P. Pearson
T.Sgt. T. R. Rutherford	S.Sgt. L. R. Brooks
S.Sgt. H. W. Swanson	S.Sgt. H. A. Averbek
T.Sgt. M. V. Wozniak	S.Sgt. J. M. Crawford
S.Sgt. R. J. Allee	S.Sgt. J. J. Gibson
S.Sgt. J. J. Allie	S.Sgt. W. C. Goolsby
M.Sgt. G. H. Gowell	S.Sgt. G. L. Hinkel-bein
S.Sgt. L. Dickerson	S.Sgt. W. A. Humbird
1st Sgt. N. V. Eve	S.Sgt. F. E. Morrow
S.Sgt. P. Grubb, Jr.	S.Sgt. N. L. Robinson
S.Sgt. M. E. Kuhlrow	S.Sgt. F. Wiley
S.Sgt. H. E. Perry	S.Sgt. F. M. Wingate
T.Sgt. J. E. Roderick	S.Sgt. J. G. Rose-borough
T.Sgt. C. E. Thomas	T.Sgt. C. H. Pifford
M.Sgt. H. E. Brazill	S.Sgt. A. L. Voss
S.Sgt. C. T. Dayhoff	S.Sgt. A. J. Misiak
S.Sgt. A. H. Edgett	S.Sgt. W. M. Balas
S.Sgt. K. D. Peterson	S.Sgt. J. J. Bellina
S.Sgt. W. H. Wilder	S.Sgt. F. D. Frances-chini
1st Sgt. E. F. Black, Jr.	S.Sgt. J. Langley
	T.Sgt. A. G. Paul

(Please turn to Page 280)



"The man in the third row is wondering where he can get a bottle of William Penn"

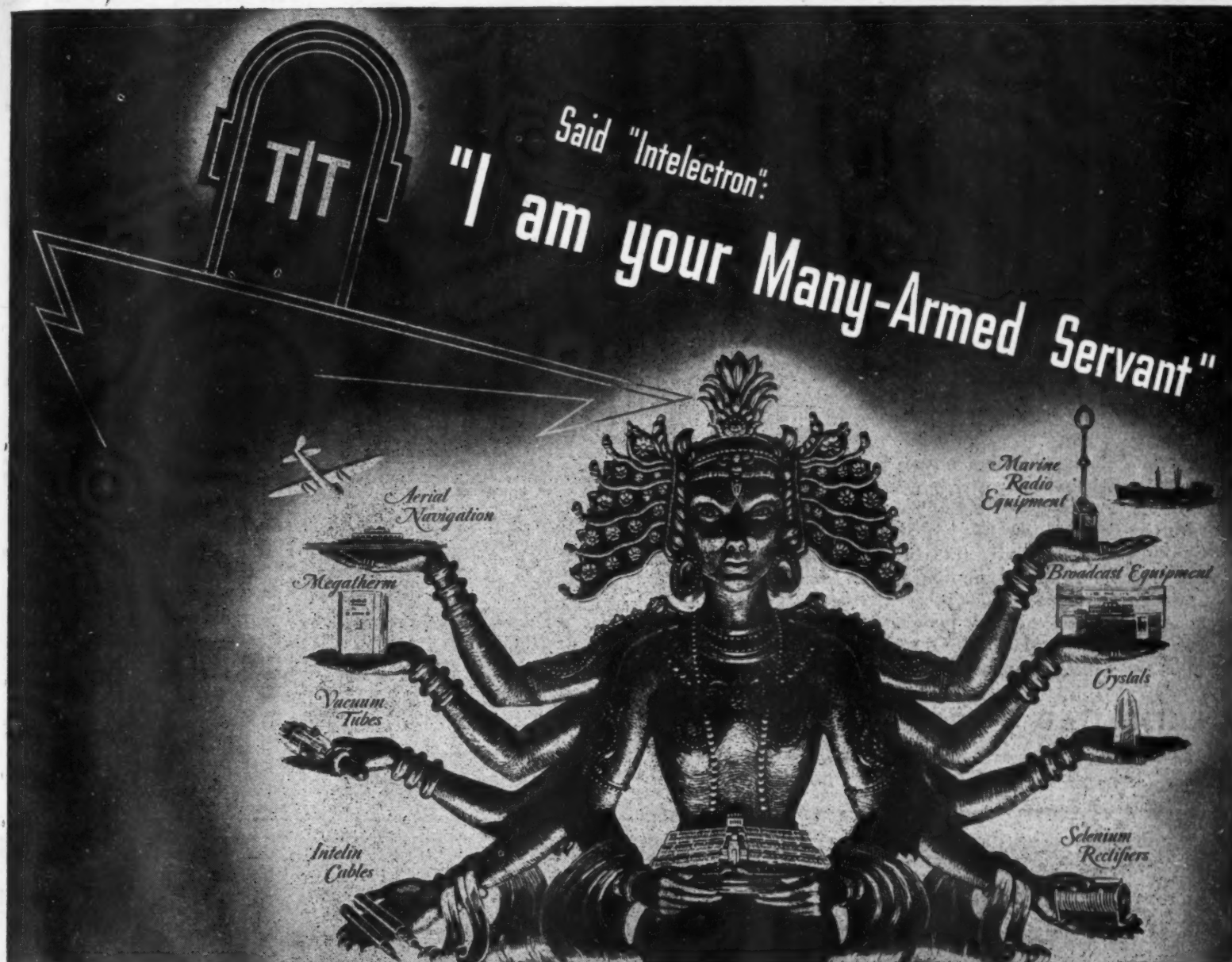


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William Penn

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Kraus
Rogers
Truitt
Autla
Franklin
Gaudet
Smith
Turner
Uzee
Ruth
Farr
Fick
Forsythe
Jankey
Powell
Tolson
Hatton
Muel-
Paige
Paplas-
Sherman
Spada-
Watson
Balzer
Chapman
rko
Markle
McGan
olinosky
Tigl
Smith
Torres
narakl
adding
Pearson
Brooks
verbeck
awford
bison
oolaby
Hinke-
Cumbird
lorrow
obinson
ey
ingate
Rose-
ilfold
asiak
alalas
ellina
ances-
ley
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I am the broadcasting equipment
That gives wings to your radio program
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I am "Intelectron"

I am the tiny, jewel-like quartz crystals
Which "lock" the two-way radios
Of an entire invasion force to the same wave-length
So that all units swing into action
On the same split-second command
I am "Intelectron"

I am the aerial navigation equipment
That brings our planes home "on the beam"
And sets them safely down "on a dime"
I am "Intelectron"

I am the telephone
That speeds war-scarce quinine and tin and rubber
From our Good Neighbors below the Rio Grande
I am "Intelectron"

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That heats plastics uniformly in seconds
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To Direct Current for a thousand uses . . .
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How Maps are Made and Read!

The TECHNIQUE of the TERRAIN

Maps and their Use
in the Field in Peace and War

By H. A. Musham

Major, U. S. Army, Retired - Lecturer
in Engineering Science, The Technological
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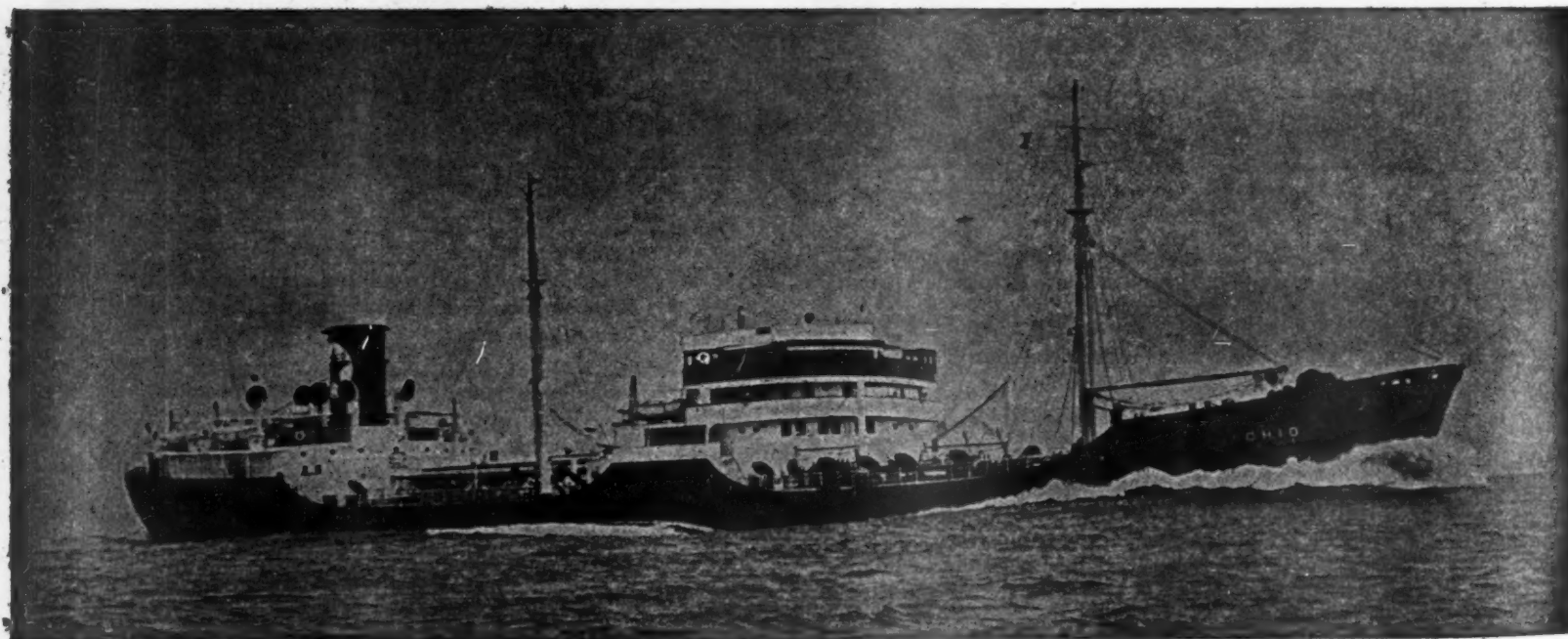
New York 18, N. Y.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 278)

S.Sgt. I. Skow	T.Sgt. P. L. LeBrun	S.Sgt. S. Noring, jr.	T.Sgt. O. K. Nelson
S.Sgt. L. Turner	S.Sgt. H. M. Lehman	S.Sgt. B. V. Frank-	S.Sgt. D. L. Prock-
S.Sgt. A. P. Battaglia	S.Sgt. R. H. Leyh	son	now
T.Sgt. F. A. Bishop	T.Sgt. L. G. Morris	S.Sgt. R. J. Furniss	M.Sgt. W. J. Harden
S.Sgt. R. C. Borden	S.Sgt. R. Ritter	S.Sgt. B. J. Masley	M.Sgt. S. J. Freeman
S.Sgt. E. B. Brun	T.Sgt. J. D. Agee	T.Sgt. G. E. Robert-	S.Sgt. D. A. Henry
S.Sgt. F. D. Callahan	S.Sgt. E. C. Sanders	son	S.Sgt. K. F. Mizell
S.Sgt. E. D. Conley	S.Sgt. F. C. Studant	S.Sgt. A. A. Adamelk	S.Sgt. O. B. Norris
T.Sgt. D. B. Coolidge	S.Sgt. C. R. Thomas	S.Sgt. J. D. Agee	S.Sgt. E. W. Smith
S.Sgt. N. J. Evange-	S.Sgt. E. F. Totman	S.Sgt. B. Baldwin	S.Sgt. R. W. Broadbent
list	T.Sgt. M. D. Wolfe	S.Sgt. L. A. Byers	S.Sgt. J. L. Graham
S.Sgt. J. J. Fabio	S.Sgt. W. F. Brun-	S.Sgt. W. C. Cantrell	T.Sgt. J. J. Merline
S.Sgt. R. I. Falk	son	T.Sgt. A. M. Elkin	S.Sgt. J. Olmo
S.Sgt. S. Finger	S.Sgt. T. W. Connelly	S.Sgt. C. W. Goodwin	S.Sgt. M. B. Shullas-
S.Sgt. J. F. Fitch	S.Sgt. L. S. Edwards	T.Sgt. K. F. Hawkins	berger
S.Sgt. W. G. Gibson	S.Sgt. R. L. Hamilton	T.Sgt. H. L. Lacy	S.Sgt. K. G. Tozier
1st Sgt. T. J. Hycner	S.Sgt. J. R. Johnson	T.Sgt. R. A. Lovelady	S.Sgt. R. C. Warke-
S.Sgt. K. L. Kervick	T.Sgt. R. D. Page	S.Sgt. C. L. O'Bryant	tin
S.Sgt. R. Kniffen	S.Sgt. R. L. Scott	S.Sgt. L. I. Pratt	T.Sgt. J. P. Beres,
S.Sgt. J. J. Kolczyn-	S.Sgt. A. E. Teague	S.Sgt. J. Riojas	jr.
ski	S.Sgt. J. H. Appolo-	S.Sgt. F. E. Rutland	T.Sgt. R. J. Fox
S.Sgt. S. Kovacs	nina	S.Sgt. A. E. Tipton	S.Sgt. N. Mostow
S.Sgt. G. P. Lemilly	S.Sgt. J. F. Beck	S.Sgt. L. R. Toppel	S.Sgt. J. W. Cantrell
T.Sgt. J. W. Lewis	1st Sgt. S. C. Blyshak	S.Sgt. V. D. Torres	S.Sgt. E. M. Davis
S.Sgt. D. Mills	T.Sgt. G. L. Boschini	S.Sgt. M. W. Wilson	S.Sgt. A. E. Thomp-
S.Sgt. A. L. Monaco	S.Sgt. R. F. Brooks	T.Sgt. W. C. Wortham	son
S.Sgt. C. S. Moreland	S.Sgt. T. J. Casady	T.Sgt. C. E. Rutishau-	T.Sgt. T. A. Miller
S.Sgt. I. Port	S.Sgt. R. L. Coudriet	ser	T.Sgt. W. A. Miller
T.Sgt. T. C. Roland	S.Sgt. W. F. Dinamore	S.Sgt. W. B. Shell	T.Sgt. R. L. Bennett
S.Sgt. J. C. Rudisill	S.Sgt. C. J. Dombro-	T.Sgt. J. F. LaPlante	S.Sgt. J. D. Craig
S.Sgt. L. G. Sager	ski, jr.	T.Sgt. J. B. Blake, jr.	S.Sgt. R. F. Hurst
S.Sgt. G. T. Simmons	S.Sgt. A. J. Foglia	S.Sgt. J. O. Emerson	S.Sgt. A. J. Micell
S.Sgt. S. R. Sosnecke	T.Sgt. A. Garin, jr.	S.Sgt. M. H. Granger,	S.Sgt. E. G. Musser
S.Sgt. J. A. Strauss	T.Sgt. W. W. Glass	jr.	S.Sgt. L. F. Muto
T.Sgt. H. F. Suess	S.Sgt. R. Graham	T.Sgt. C. E. Kennedy	T.Sgt. J. S. Spirodek
T.Sgt. E. T. Switzer	S.Sgt. H. E. Green-	S.Sgt. C. G. King	S.Sgt. G. P. Anderson
S.Sgt. E. Towle	blatt	S.Sgt. E. M. Phillips	T.Sgt. W. D. Bills
T.Sgt. W. A. Byers	S.Sgt. C. L. Gulick	S.Sgt. E. W. Worley	T.Sgt. W. J. Meyer
S.Sgt. D. J. Dixon	S.Sgt. B. E. Kirken-	S.Sgt. R. B. Spradling	T.Sgt. F. Nipple
S.Sgt. J. T. Greene	dall	T.Sgt. J. N. Bowling	T.Sgt. A. M. Olsen,
T.Sgt. E. W. Grissom	S.Sgt. C. Kochenash	T.Sgt. G. G. Conway	jr.
S.Sgt. R. O. Nichols	S.Sgt. A. Kostechak	S.Sgt. H. E. Gande	S.Sgt. N. J. Grandick
S.Sgt. H. F. Norris	S.Sgt. M. J. Lattieri	S.Sgt. A. Kost	S.Sgt. E. C. Wulfe-
S.Sgt. J. Stallings	S.Sgt. F. F. Lazorick	S.Sgt. L. E. Lilly	kuhle
S.Sgt. E. E. Sherman	S.Sgt. I. C. Lewis	S.Sgt. C. W. Lowther,	T.Sgt. S. L. Barnett
S.Sgt. R. I. Bazell	S.Sgt. J. M. Manello	jr.	T.Sgt. V. D. Brecht
S.Sgt. J. F. Breckler	S.Sgt. T. E. Oprocha	S.Sgt. T. D. Penning-	T.Sgt. B. E. Hymer
S.Sgt. L. W. Burgess,	S.Sgt. M. Paich, jr.	ton	S.Sgt. E. A. Tipton
jr.	S.Sgt. W. C. Patton	S.Sgt. J. N. Spiker	S.Sgt. D. E. Wisby
T.Sgt. J. V. Chiancone	S.Sgt. H. A. Shaw	S.Sgt. A. Stone	S.Sgt. W. J. Clouse
S.Sgt. C. Edwards	1st Sgt. G. E. Spittler	S.Sgt. E. M. Bushen-	S.Sgt. W. B. Cull
S.Sgt. W. H. Farn-	S.Sgt. S. Ssparaga,	dorf	S.Sgt. A. J. Elsbend
walt	jr.	T.Sgt. V. F. Cum-	S.Sgt. R. G. Newton
T.Sgt. E. J. Flem-	T.Sgt. P. L. Zeigler	minga	S.Sgt. R. R. Taylor
S.Sgt. N. J. Guyaniger	S.Sgt. R. K. Boone	S.Sgt. V. H. Heller	S.Sgt. H. B. Thornton
S.Sgt. L. D. Johnson	S.Sgt. L. F. Burr	S.Sgt. D. A. Peterson	S.Sgt. O. F. Wirtsber-
S.Sgt. H. K. Kirkpat-	S.Sgt. T. E. Folk	S.Sgt. W. J. Peterson	ger
rick	T.Sgt. C. Hathorne	S.Sgt. E. G. Scott	S.Sgt. H. M. Alford
T.Sgt. R. Lastrapes	T.Sgt. L. F. Pay-	S.Sgt. L. A. Snifka	T.Sgt. M. G. Crawford
	singer	S.Sgt. H. W. Lynde	T.Sgt. L. B. Hyde

(Please turn to Page 282)

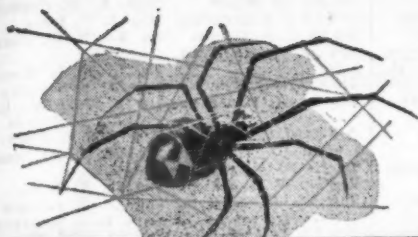


The Tanker "Ohio" withstood Axis torpedoes and bombs to deliver desperately needed cargo to Malta.

Today the employees and management of The Sun Ship Organization are continuing to build more and more ships and equipment for the Army and Navy and are regularly purchasing more War Bonds

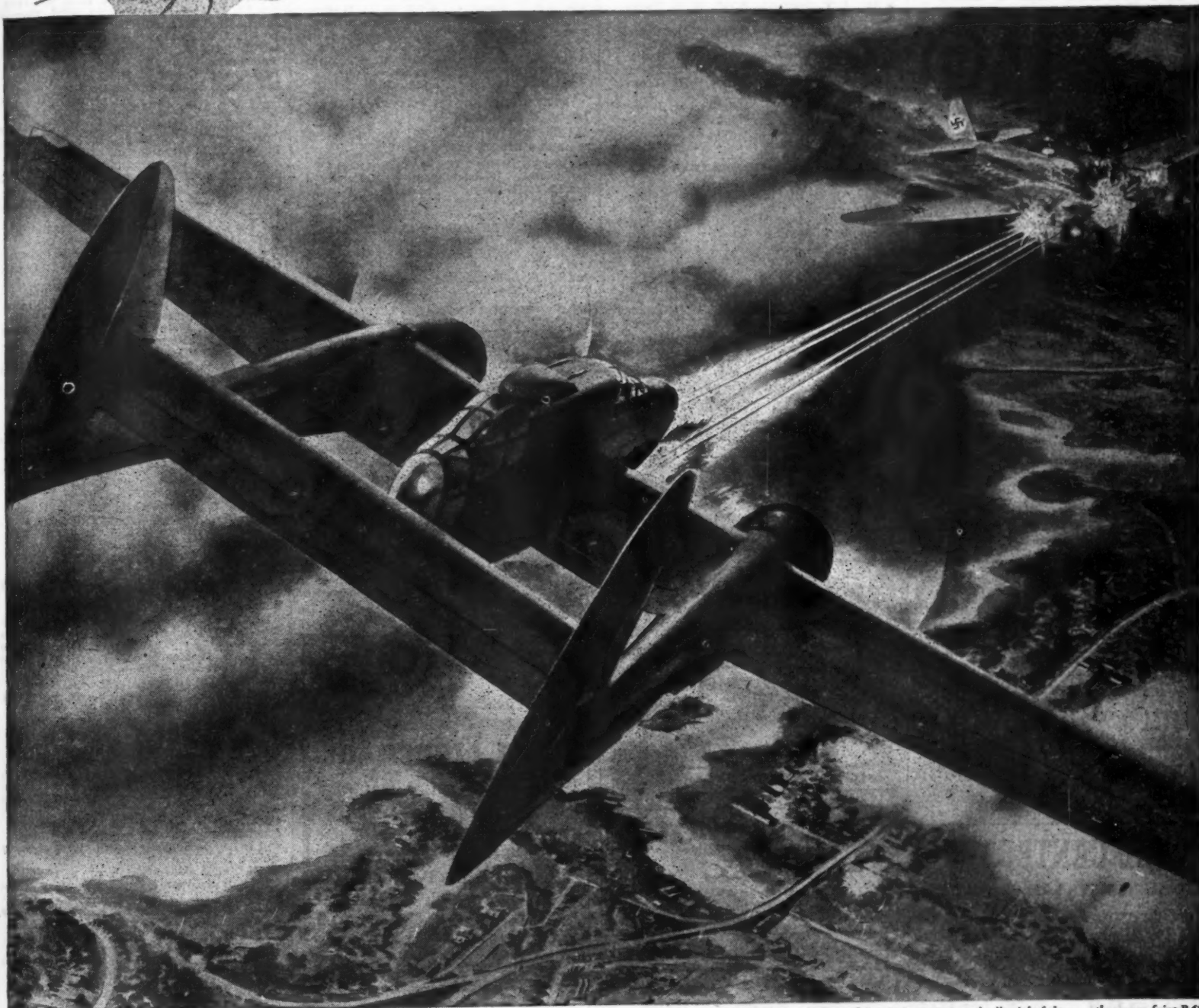
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Varken-
Beres,
Fox
Bslow
Cantrell
Davis
Thomp-
Miller
Miller
Bennett
Craig
Glomatti
Hurt
Hicell
Miller
Musser
Luto
Lprodek
nderaen
Billa
teyer
ole
Olson,
randick
ulfe-
arnett
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The Black Widow*

SNARES AN AXIS "FLY"!



*Black Widow is the name of America's newest, most deadly night fighter... the cannon-firing P-61

An Axis raider drones toward its target, unaware that far ahead... the Black Widow is waiting! Busy Axis hands prepare to release their cargo of destruction. Straining Axis eyes peer out into the night... where the Black Widow is waiting! But they see nothing, no sign of danger, until suddenly... a huge, dark shape appears from nowhere! There's a burst of cannon fire, a blinding explosion, an Axis plane flaming downward... the Black Widow has struck!

The P-61 Black Widow is the first American plane to be designed, from the very beginning, as a night fighter. It has everything...

speed to catch an enemy unawares, electronic devices to search in the dark, Fire-Power enough to pulverize anything that flies!

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*The Widow's
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is Fire-Power!*

The Black Widow packs the Fire-Power of fast-firing 20 mm. automatic aerial cannon that can smash any enemy plane that flies.

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Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 280)

1st Sgt. W. Tidwell
S.Sgt. P. J. Conley
S.Sgt. E. E. Holmes
S.Sgt. P. Gentile
S.Sgt. J. R. Montgomery
S.Sgt. W. M. Wheeler
S.Sgt. F. A. Benedetti
S.Sgt. L. H. Flaherty
T.Sgt. J. F. Mullins, jr.
S.Sgt. F. Tansella
S.Sgt. W. J. Tracey
T.Sgt. L. I. Berg
S.Sgt. R. W. Gapske
S.Sgt. H. E. Rich
T.Sgt. J. K. Sullivan
S.Sgt. T. J. Wawler
S.Sgt. C. E. Baker
S.Sgt. C. W. Hulten
S.Sgt. M. R. Dennis
S.Sgt. M. J. From
S.Sgt. E. E. Goff
S.Sgt. A. R. Granaman
S.Sgt. W. M. May
T.Sgt. H. B. Scholl
S.Sgt. L. W. Schulte
S.Sgt. J. V. Kary
S.Sgt. M. V. Stewart
S.Sgt. A. D. Babb
T.Sgt. R. W. Fulton
S.Sgt. F. W. Hawkins, jr.
S.Sgt. E. E. Messersmith
S.Sgt. W. A. Nydegger
S.Sgt. H. P. Saal
S.Sgt. J. G. Swendrook
S.Sgt. L. E. Coppola
S.Sgt. L. F. Monahan
S.Sgt. E. Munyan
1st Sgt. J. R. Spitzer
S.Sgt. R. L. Van Lier
S.Sgt. R. G. Ward
S.Sgt. H. M. Ward
T.Sgt. T. A. Byman
S.Sgt. J. P. Cronin

S.Sgt. C. A. Glacopelli
S.Sgt. S. J. Gottlieb
S.Sgt. H. V. Hendrickson
S.Sgt. T. J. Hough
T.Sgt. J. Miller
S.Sgt. C. R. Newton
S.Sgt. E. Schoonmaker, jr.
S.Sgt. J. R. Simonetti
S.Sgt. B. A. Smith
T.Sgt. C. J. Sorrentino
S.Sgt. B. H. Steinmann
S.Sgt. H. Vogelstein
T.Sgt. F. T. Witke
S.Sgt. G. F. Cates
T.Sgt. R. L. Dawson
S.Sgt. P. C. Glidewell
S.Sgt. P. L. Hedgepeth
1st Sgt. R. C. Hughes
S.Sgt. W. W. Shirah
S.Sgt. F. W. Walston
S.Sgt. K. W. Weaver
S.Sgt. R. L. Bell
T.Sgt. R. L. Fulton
S.Sgt. W. J. Hamm
S.Sgt. W. Iafelice
T.Sgt. R. Millard
S.Sgt. K. F. Miller
S.Sgt. C. S. Smiley
S.Sgt. G. N. White
S.Sgt. P. P. Campbell
S.Sgt. L. F. Evans
S.Sgt. C. A. Sumner
S.Sgt. A. E. Sundberg
T.Sgt. M. Banchanaky, jr.
S.Sgt. E. F. Bell
S.Sgt. H. O. Butler
T.Sgt. H. B. Cain
S.Sgt. B. S. Colwell
S.Sgt. J. P. Costa
1st Sgt. J. Czerwinski
T.Sgt. P. Evans
S.Sgt. G. C. Flickinger
S.Sgt. J. R. Giambattista

S.Sgt. F. J. Fluder
S.Sgt. J. E. Hardy
S.Sgt. C. R. Miller
T.Sgt. S. Morgoch
S.Sgt. L. I. Naugle, jr.
T.Sgt. E. R. Olson
T.Sgt. H. E. Riggs
S.Sgt. R. Silvik
S.Sgt. R. Silvik
S.Sgt. V. F. Summers
S.Sgt. N. Vujatovich
S.Sgt. R. E. Wright
S.Sgt. A. J. Blanco
T.Sgt. J. A. Caron
S.Sgt. J. L. Finneran
M.Sgt. J. T. Gardner
S.Sgt. H. P. Godwin
T.Sgt. A. W. Allen
S.Sgt. C. T. Angel
S.Sgt. M. E. Brown
S.Sgt. C. F. Bryant
T.Sgt. E. R. Curtiss
S.Sgt. E. E. Wright
S.Sgt. C. Bennett
S.Sgt. L. W. Curry
S.Sgt. M. L. Galloway
S.Sgt. E. H. Garrett

T.Sgt. S. W. Harris
S.Sgt. H. P. Moore
T.Sgt. L. O. Morris
S.Sgt. E. A. Schiel
S.Sgt. L. J. Skinner
S.Sgt. J. M. Strong, jr.
S.Sgt. C. W. Warren
S.Sgt. A. C. Willis
S.Sgt. H. I. Woolf
S.Sgt. R. N. Word
T.Sgt. E. L. Collins
S.Sgt. B. Dorton
S.Sgt. H. M. Ellison
S.Sgt. W. E. Ferrell
S.Sgt. J. W. Fischer
S.Sgt. W. E. Hardiman
S.Sgt. W. E. Hinton
S.Sgt. H. L. Nichols
S.Sgt. C. F. Smith
S.Sgt. M. F. Thomas
S.Sgt. G. H. Yeager, jr.
S.Sgt. G. M. Howe
T.Sgt. R. L. Staples
S.Sgt. C. C. Slaiser

S.Sgt. D. Dello
S.Sgt. E. J. Nissen, jr.
S.Sgt. R. H. Thornburg
S.Sgt. Z. L. Stiwalt
S.Sgt. M. P. Noble
T.Sgt. K. E. Sharp
T.Sgt. B. J. Devine
S.Sgt. R. W. Shipley
S.Sgt. E. C. Caputa
S.Sgt. R. P. Svato
1st Sgt. G. T. Burdau
T.Sgt. J. D. Hanley
S.Sgt. A. M. Brown, jr.
S.Sgt. J. E. Boag
S.Sgt. J. J. Hopkins
S.Sgt. A. J. Straube
T.Sgt. S. J. Wachus
S.Sgt. H. E. Maurer
T.Sgt. H. W. Noll, jr.
S.Sgt. R. L. Wilson

S.Sgt. R. Becker
S.Sgt. J. A. Dipko
S.Sgt. D. L. Nye
T.Sgt. J. A. Thomas
T.Sgt. G. A. Berke
S.Sgt. W. J. Herbster
T.Sgt. W. F. Matthews
S.Sgt. J. B. Shields
S.Sgt. E. G. Smith
T.Sgt. J. J. Toth
S.Sgt. S. Wargo
S.Sgt. J. J. Warren, jr.
S.Sgt. E. S. Spencer
T.Sgt. H. Edwards
S.Sgt. O. D. Hughes
S.Sgt. I. Matsukawa
S.Sgt. M. G. Schneider
S.Sgt. D. J. Thums
S.Sgt. T. T. Murakami
S.Sgt. G. K. Nagaji

2nd Lt. K. S. Morrison
Capt. J. A. Taylor
1st Lt. D. Miller
2nd Lt. J. S. Sudarsky
1st Lt. C. J. Noonan
2nd Lt. W. H. Bryan, jr.
1st Lt. B. E. Brown
2nd Lt. K. R. Hutcherson
2nd Lt. J. C. Hellgenstein
1st Lt. N. C. Horrell
2nd Lt. W. M. Jacob
2nd Lt. D. J. Malatesta, jr.
2nd Lt. J. B. Mann
2nd Lt. R. S. Marshall
1st Lt. L. G. Piehl
1st Lt. H. J. Prochaska
1st Lt. A. C. Carew
2nd Lt. A. Niemeyer, jr.
Lt. Col. R. M. Neal
1st Lt. R. H. Poliom, jr.
1st Lt. G. L. Arnold, jr.
2nd Lt. J. F. Kreider
2nd Lt. W. J. Olszewski
2nd Lt. K. S. Rabb
1st Lt. E. A. Brown, jr.
2nd Lt. G. E. Jenkins
Capt. O. H. Bruce
1st Lt. W. C. Link
2nd Lt. R. C. Herlihy
2nd Lt. G. Nelson
2nd Lt. P. K. Sisson
2nd Lt. F. J. Flees
2nd Lt. G. C. Mann
1st Lt. J. E. Johnson
2nd Lt. M. E. Sparrow
2nd Lt. T. R. Hartfield
2nd Lt. C. M. Moyer
2nd Lt. J. W. Bryant
1st Lt. W. S. Dillon
2nd Lt. H. O. Morrow
Capt. C. K. Smith
2nd Lt. T. P. Carroll
2nd Lt. J. C. Carter, jr.
1st Lt. R. S. Gressman
2nd Lt. J. R. Kopechak, jr.
Capt. W. R. Morrison
1st Lt. A. L. Toth
1st Lt. G. W. Brehm
1st Lt. J. A. Butler, jr.
1st Lt. J. E. Dowling, jr.
2nd Lt. J. W. Evans
Capt. H. C. Hoyt
2nd Lt. W. A. Klavans
1st Lt. G. H. Montes
1st Lt. T. F. Nolan, jr.
1st Lt. M. M. O'Connell
Capt. F. J. Parlavaccia
2nd Lt. L. R. Peruso
2nd Lt. A. H. Hamrick
1st Lt. W. B. Jones
2nd Lt. E. D. Manning
1st Lt. R. L. Leutz
1st Lt. E. E. Bornman
1st Lt. R. H. Heglinbotham
2nd Lt. A. B. Hellman
2nd Lt. L. O. Mann, jr.
2nd Lt. H. A. Manon
1st Lt. J. N. Moore
2nd Lt. W. R. Parker
1st Lt. J. H. Padgett
Capt. V. T. Adler
1st Lt. H. R. Hunke
1st Lt. R. A. Kerley
Lt. Col. R. B. Marlin
Capt. H. H. McCall
Maj. L. J. Ptak
Maj. G. P. Page
2nd Lt. E. J. Peters
Lt. Col. C. L. Adams
1st Lt. R. T. Chambers
2nd Lt. C. C. Thomsen
1st Lt. R. Hernandez
1st Lt. W. C. Chun
1st Lt. J. E. Little
2nd Lt. L. E. Smith
1st Lt. A. F. Harter, jr.
1st Lt. J. E. Gibson
1st Lt. C. W. Welch
1st Lt. J. W. Arndt
2nd Lt. P. W. DePremer
1st Lt. S. L. Debrovolski
1st Lt. F. J. Golofuch
2nd Lt. J. D. Kayser
2nd Lt. J. D. Meckler
Capt. J. F. Rice
2nd Lt. M. O. Wiebold
2nd Lt. J. C. Ayer
2nd Lt. W. H. Coons
1st Lt. J. L. Lowe, jr.
Capt. R. A. Mitchell
2nd Lt. E. W. James
1st Lt. S. W. Todd

Lt. Col. T. B. Barto
1st Lt. R. G. Bowers
Capt. L. W. Coleman
Maj. R. T. Dunn
1st Lt. B. D. Hathcock, jr.
2nd Lt. M. B. Rhodes
Capt. C. F. Schilling
1st Lt. J. H. Tate, jr.
1st Lt. L. J. Wilcox
2nd Lt. C. B. Stauff
1st Lt. D. D. Armstrong
2nd Lt. J. Chilos
2nd Lt. R. E. Lothner
Capt. R. B. McKenna
2nd Lt. J. H. Thomas
2nd Lt. C. E. Bates
1st Lt. R. C. Circle
2nd Lt. H. R. Lonsahan
2nd Lt. J. T. Olinger
1st Lt. E. F. Traak
1st Lt. W. B. Marshall
2nd Lt. F. G. Smyser
2nd Lt. R. K. Webber
2nd Lt. S. M. Clink, jr.
2nd Lt. J. D. Morse
2nd Lt. L. B. Furr
2nd Lt. C. D. Thornburgh
1st Lt. M. P. Alexander, jr.
1st Lt. C. I. Balcer
Capt. R. L. Doan
2nd Lt. J. A. Morris
2nd Lt. J. J. Devine, jr.
1st Lt. O. V. Ball
1st Lt. L. J. Calligaro
1st Lt. R. E. Curtis
1st Lt. W. R. Keenath
2nd Lt. M. J. Lalonde
2nd Lt. C. L. Layden
2nd Lt. T. N. Kiland
1st Lt. L. H. Daley
2nd Lt. H. Payne
1st Lt. W. O. Greer
2nd Lt. H. H. Tobias
Lt. Col. J. F. Ahern
2nd Lt. R. H. Baldasarri
1st Lt. C. G. Baxter
Capt. G. G. Bruzza
1st Lt. S. C. Harold
2nd Lt. S. Hirsch
2nd Lt. H. H. Richards
2nd Lt. M. Atkin
2nd Lt. J. M. Bass
2nd Lt. M. E. Burdick
1st Lt. E. J. Cassin
1st Lt. L. L. Charney
1st Lt. R. J. Deegan
1st Lt. V. J. DeLaura
1st Lt. J. S. Matteson
1st Lt. F. P. McShane
2nd Lt. F. G. Monas
2nd Lt. S. Moret
2nd Lt. A. D. Patten, jr.
1st Lt. K. D. Trade
Capt. R. F. Windsor
2nd Lt. A. W. Young
Capt. B. G. Gifford
Capt. G. R. Sedberry, jr.
Lt. Col. D. T. Vanderhoef
2nd Lt. R. T. Burke
1st Lt. L. C. Jonas
1st Lt. J. R. Kennedy
1st Lt. N. D. Mock
2nd Lt. A. Davies
2nd Lt. W. A. Cummings
2nd Lt. A. G. Fleming
2nd Lt. M. Lunsk
2nd Lt. J. B. Merrick
1st Lt. K. H. Tewell
2nd Lt. R. W. Warren
Capt. A. W. Erck
1st Lt. W. D. Hardy
1st Lt. L. R. Minter
1st Lt. L. R. Christensen, jr.
2nd Lt. B. W. Martin
Lt. Col. W. W. Bailey
1st Lt. V. A. Franklin
2nd Lt. J. E. Chapman
Capt. C. N. Devlin
1st Lt. J. Kajfas
1st Lt. R. C. Nelson
1st Lt. D. B. Baughman
2nd Lt. E. W. Hartsock
1st Lt. O. E. Berg
1st Lt. L. L. Hilsenhoff
1st Lt. H. E. Kerlin
2nd Lt. B. M. Picard
Lt. Col. A. R. Quillian
1st Lt. J. H. Janzen
Capt. G. H. Jones
2nd Lt. G. F. Kippel
2nd Lt. J. E. Maxwell
FO F. Merlone
2nd Lt. R. Cheney
1st Lt. W. D. Meadows
1st Lt. F. J. Rassiga
Lt. Col. H. M. Exton

(Please turn to Page 284)

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Officer Personnel

2nd Lt. W. H. Dickinson
2nd Lt. J. L. Mead
1st Lt. P. R. Bessing
2nd Lt. D. W. Moss
2nd Lt. R. J. Myers
1st Lt. W. C. Stenning
2nd Lt. R. C. Tompkins
Capt. J. B. White, jr.
2nd Lt. A. P. Nicolini
2nd Lt. H. L. Steward
2nd Lt. A. L. Berrie
1st Lt. F. J. Driscoll, jr.
1st Lt. J. W. Smith
2nd Lt. G. A. Wave
2nd Lt. P. A. Timpo
2nd Lt. H. J. Blom
2nd Lt. E. E. Sladoliar
2nd Lt. S. E. Ehrlich
1st Lt. S. Frank
2nd Lt. W. S. Satterlee
1st Lt. A. K. Schoepf, jr.
1st Lt. J. B. Thomas
2nd Lt. F. R. Whaley
2nd Lt. J. H. Warren
Capt. H. L. Fielden
1st Lt. K. E. Moore
2nd Lt. W. L. Story
2nd Lt. M. R. Houser
1st Lt. C. W. O'Donnell
2nd Lt. H. W. Saufley
1st Lt. G. E. Morris
Maj. R. M. Strong
Capt. G. R. Dempsey
1st Lt. E. A. DuPaul

Enlisted Personnel

S.Sgt. S. A. Fullwood
S.Sgt. R. W. Hayes
S.Sgt. K. W. Schultz
T.Sgt. C. C. Strubbe
S.Sgt. T. C. Gilmer, jr.
S.Sgt. M. B. Gullatt
S.Sgt. H. C. Dallas, jr.
S.Sgt. D. L. Bennett
S.Sgt. E. F. Mihalovits
S.Sgt. G. L. Newton
S.Sgt. F. D. Swibaker

KILLED IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREA

1st Lt. R. E. Wotring

Officers included in the lists of wounded are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA

2nd Lt. F. A. Wooley
2nd Lt. L. H. Beck
1st Lt. L. O. Gregg
1st Lt. F. L. Pogue
Capt. J. F. Williams
2nd Lt. H. N. Wilson
1st Lt. W. A. McMee-kin
2nd Lt. S. L. Johnson
2nd Lt. F. N. Gold
Capt. G. McCarthy
2nd Lt. J. J. Apsega
1st Lt. F. T. Ingle
1st Lt. R. C. Newman
1st Lt. L. W. Lane
2nd Lt. L. Beebe, jr.
2nd Lt. G. W. Campbell
1st Lt. J. H. Tallichet, jr.

WOUNDED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

Lt. Col. J. B. Coolidge
2nd Lt. J. H. Flannery
Capt. W. R. Olanelli
1st Lt. M. Wollis
2nd Lt. W. T. Begina
1st Lt. W. P. DeBroche
2nd Lt. B. J. Young
2nd Lt. H. H. Semmes, jr.
1st Lt. J. A. Rearick
2nd Lt. R. E. Vandeman
2nd Lt. W. M. Meant
1st Lt. G. H. Williams
Capt. J. F. Gannon
1st Lt. R. C. LaLiberte
1st Lt. A. F. Ignatowski
2nd Lt. L. G. McCabe
2nd Lt. F. F. Gates
1st Lt. J. T. Stewart
1st Lt. W. F. Cox
1st Lt. H. Feldman
2nd Lt. C. C. Magyar
1st Lt. D. J. Sellar
2nd Lt. K. W. Mattison
Capt. R. J. Patrizio
1st Lt. J. F. Scullen
2nd Lt. G. T. Beckham
2nd Lt. S. W. Seabrook
2nd Lt. L. A. Braswell
Capt. C. A. Stone, jr.
1st Lt. R. L. Hart
2nd Lt. E. W. Pardun

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Capt. R. H. Smith
2nd Lt. K. J. Neffsger
1st Lt. R. E. Bevis
1st Lt. D. E. Byers
Maj. J. R. Johnson
2nd Lt. E. F. Boegel
2nd Lt. J. I. Breen
1st Lt. E. A. Hess

HOTEL DIRECTORY

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SAN FRANCISCO
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Down town on Geary St., above Powell. With bath \$2.50 to \$3.50 one person; \$3.50 to \$5.00 two persons; 10% discount to the Army and Navy. Advise advance reservations.

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Florida
JACKSONVILLE'S
LARGEST FINEST
The ROOSEVELT
A ROBERT E. MEYER HOTEL \$2.50
Easily accessible to new War and Navy Buildings. Fully furnished. Excellent Dining Room.

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ST. CLAIR
Rooms Studios Apartments
Chicago
SPECIAL WEEKLY AND MONTHLY RATES

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At the Center of Everything in Baltimore
The LORD BALTIMORE Hotel

SOUTHERN HOTEL

Baltimore's Foremost

Centrally Located

Headquarters of ARMY and NAVY Officers

Baltimore

Maryland

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRIGHTON HOTEL
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Modern Fireproof Apartment Hotel. Newly Furnished. Excellent Dining Room.
R. H. FATT, Mgr.

HOTEL MARTINIQUE

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Easily accessible to new War and Navy Buildings. Fully furnished. Excellent Dining Room. 25% Room Discount to Officers on Active Duty. Every Room with Bath. Write for Detailed information.
L. R. Hawkins, Manager

Patronize
Journal Advertisers

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San Francisco

These hotels have become the "unofficial" meeting places for those who enter and leave the Port of San Francisco. And, of course, for the families and friends of those in the Armed Services. ★ When you are in San Francisco, be sure and visit these famous hotels — world - renowned for good food, hospitality.

The Clift

Geary at Taylor Streets

The Plaza

Post at Stockton Streets

Also visit one of the most popular steak and chop houses in a city famous for fine food.

Kit Carson's

Geary at Mason Streets



"Dad says if we have any Dyanshine Liquid Shoe Polish to spare, send him some"

THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF DYANSHINE LIQUID SHOE POLISH IS NOW BEING SHIPPED TO OUR ARMED FORCES

History Repeats Itself

25 years ago men in the Army were introduced to Dyanshine Liquid Shoe Polish. And through all those years, many of those men have continued to use Dyanshine because they knew that it was kind to the leather as well as easy to use.

And today, new men in the armed forces are being introduced to an old standby. Dyanshine is still the best

for G. I. shoes that must pass inspection after hard-going in the field.

To quote one of the many men who write inquiring where to get Dyanshine Liquid Shoe Polish:

"I'll bet my clod-hoppers are shinier than 98% of all civilian shoes—I know they're the envy of the barracks."

DYANSHINE *Liquid* **SHOE POLISH**
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



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BARTON MANUFACTURING CO.
4157 N. KINGSHIGHWAY
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 282)

2nd Lt. C. H. Jones, Jr.
Capt. P. B. Phucas
1st Lt. J. C. Thornburg
1st Lt. N. A. Fairfax
2nd Lt. F. A. Griffin, Jr.
1st Lt. W. E. Lamb
2nd Lt. L. B. McSwain
1st Lt. J. W. O'Neill
2nd Lt. B. J. Steinke
2nd Lt. W. R. Brown
1st Lt. W. M. Clark
2nd Lt. J. R. Hamilton
1st Lt. G. A. Medcalf
Capt. F. A. Bigelow
Capt. F. J. Foley
1st Lt. C. A. Stockman
1st Lt. G. Dancu
1st Lt. G. Poehlmann
1st Lt. G. V. Rohleder
2nd Lt. W. A. Roemer
1st Lt. A. H. Williams, Jr.
2nd Lt. F. M. Bradford
2nd Lt. J. M. Fulkerson
1st Lt. F. B. Roser
1st Lt. G. H. C. Grim-
m
Capt. E. McCaffray, Jr.
1st Lt. G. H. Huban
Maj. J. F. Hughes, Jr.
2nd Lt. W. H. McCabe, Jr.
1st Lt. C. G. Miller
2nd Lt. R. E. Stalcup
1st Lt. E. W. P. Mosko
2nd Lt. L. W. DeSmit, Jr.
1st Lt. C. D. Harrod
2nd Lt. T. B. Kelley
Capt. C. B. Kelley
1st Lt. C. B. Pouttu
1st Lt. J. M. Snow
2nd Lt. W. C. Swanton
1st Lt. W. B. Baune
2nd Lt. A. F. Bremer
Capt. R. E. Fiss
2nd Lt. Q. L. Johnson
2nd Lt. R. B. Palmer
1st Lt. R. A. Schermerhorn
Capt. J. L. Mehaffey
1st Lt. C. C. Carr, Jr.
1st Lt. K. Fagin
2nd Lt. H. N. Ollar
1st Lt. J. E. Olson
1st Lt. F. L. Fay
2nd Lt. C. C. Houston
2nd Lt. W. A. Clayton
Maj. A. C. Person
2nd Lt. D. Kelly, Jr.
Maj. W. W. Nations
1st Lt. R. D. Allard
1st Lt. H. Angelo
1st Lt. H. A. Axel
2nd Lt. R. G. Bradford
1st Lt. C. J. Drago
1st Lt. F. A. Dubois
1st Lt. R. C. Eldred
1st Lt. L. R. Estes
1st Lt. C. R. Evans
1st Lt. J. A. Grudzien
1st Lt. V. Haba
1st Lt. R. P. Johnson
Capt. R. P. McDonnell
1st Lt. D. A. Poucher
1st Lt. M. W. Rusokovitch
Capt. A. F. Schaub
2nd Lt. L. H. Shaw, Jr.
1st Lt. B. W. Champlon
1st Lt. L. J. Amorose
WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA
2nd Lt. H. F. Braselton
2nd Lt. W. C. Dobbs
2nd Lt. W. E. Hodge, Jr.
Lt. Col. T. R. Kimp-ton
1st Lt. E. J. Carberry
Maj. W. C. Chapman
FO D. L. Hall
1st Lt. D. M. Jones
2nd Lt. T. M. Kleran
1st Lt. M. E. Twentier
2nd Lt. S. E. Zatkow-
ski
2nd Lt. W. H. Floyd
1st Lt. R. M. Antonini
Capt. J. L. Corcoran
2nd Lt. G. W. Cross
1st Lt. W. S. Dunning
2nd Lt. F. W. Vargie
2nd Lt. R. E. Victor-
ine
2nd Lt. N. E. Dry-
bread
FO W. R. Broese

1st Lt. G. W. Boober
2nd Lt. R. J. Richards
2nd Lt. R. R. Sikes
2nd Lt. T. Smithers
1st Lt. S. Celum
1st Lt. J. K. Fanning
2nd Lt. W. H. Hopper
1st Lt. W. A. Johnson
Capt. T. McCaskill
1st Lt. W. E. May
1st Lt. J. B. Carroll
1st Lt. S. R. Conrad
1st Lt. J. E. Cunning-
ham, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. S. Glacio-
bello
1st Lt. P. E. Pfeiffer
2nd Lt. F. H. Shuke
1st Lt. M. J. Stinson
2nd Lt. M. A. Drueke
2nd Lt. G. D. Pike
1st Lt. H. G. Miller
1st Lt. L. E. Williams
2nd Lt. E. A. Apple-
white
1st Lt. C. H. Brewer
Capt. J. N. Reddoch
Capt. C. B. Warr
Capt. J. S. Allen
Capt. V. C. Clione
2nd Lt. C. H. Estes
Capt. J. M. Landrum
1st Lt. R. L. Lusk, Jr.
1st Lt. R. A. Marshall
1st Lt. J. E. Page
FO E. S. Smolenski
Capt. E. A. Hunter
Maj. F. J. Chiolone
1st Lt. A. J. Eichel-
baum
2nd Lt. J. F. Gambill
1st Lt. J. B. Roller, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. B. Ulmer
Capt. E. N. Allen
2nd Lt. R. W. Bayer
1st Lt. P. R. Baker
2nd Lt. M. J. Johnson
2nd Lt. M. J. Cohen
2nd Lt. J. R. Herrin
2nd Lt. J. M. Mills
Capt. W. S. Newman
Capt. O. C. Talbott
2nd Lt. E. C. Haynes
2nd Lt. C. R. Ray
Capt. J. A. McShane
Lt. Col. J. B. Naser
1st Lt. C. C. Ogden
Capt. A. M. Patch, III
2nd Lt. E. W. Moore
Maj. E. F. Hauken-
berry
1st Lt. T. K. Mellinger
Capt. M. M. Smith
Maj. F. H. Conley
1st Lt. L. A. Carleton
Capt. E. P. Barrows
2nd Lt. J. P. Haggerty
1st Lt. D. A. Uebel
1st Lt. D. A. Baker
2nd Lt. D. R. Boyk
1st Lt. D. A. Neese
2nd Lt. A. S. Bridwell
2nd Lt. J. J. Cochran
1st Lt. E. Cook
2nd Lt. J. B. Doherty
1st Lt. R. K. Helmann
2nd Lt. S. E. Spence
2nd Lt. R. L. Smath-
ers
FO E. W. Green
1st Lt. P. E. Garhart
Lt. Col. L. D. McClure
2nd Lt. H. R. Lynch
1st Lt. J. L. Newton
Capt. L. B. Parks
2nd Lt. J. V. Corlett
1st Lt. J. V. Collins
Lt. Col. C. R. Thurst-
on, Jr.
1st Lt. R. W. Schu-
macher
2nd Lt. B. E. Hand
1st Lt. C. H. Stinch-
field
2nd Lt. S. J. Alkon
2nd Lt. H. W. Burns
2nd Lt. A. A. Laxisky
2nd Lt. C. Mouradian
FO G. C. Riedell
2nd Lt. M. C. Busch-
man
2nd Lt. C. W. Hillman
1st Lt. S. L. Kish
1st Lt. J. C. Lowrie
1st Lt. T. T. Luttrely
2nd Lt. J. M. Reid, Jr.
Capt. D. S. Dreher
2nd Lt. R. A. Krysa
1st Lt. E. H. Living-
ston
1st Lt. J. F. McPhar-
son

U. S. COAST GUARD

HEADQUARTERS of the U. S. Coast Guard have issued instructions that commanding officers not recommend advancements in grade for enlisted personnel above that of their next higher rating. In addition, it was ordered that care be taken in giving advancements to men unless they are qualified to perform the duties of a rate at sea, and that the rate be a true indication of the individual's skill and ability.

"The need for petty officers in higher ratings in which critical shortages exist is urgent, but disadvantages rather than gain result if personnel are advanced to ratings for which they are not qualified," the directive continued.

While requests are received for change of rating at Headquarters with no reason given except the personnel desire of the individual, or a statement that the change requested will better the opportunity for advancement, the directive pointed out that "the desires of the individual and advancement are important from a standpoint of morale, but must be subordinated to the far more important consideration of placing personnel where they can best be used to the advantage of the Coast Guard."

Plans and procedure for the elimination of recruits unfit for service by reason of psychiatric or neurologic handicaps have been set up by the Coast Guard. Suitability Boards will be established at Coast Guard Training Stations at Manhattan Beach, N. Y.; Curtis Bay, Md.; Alameda, Calif.; and Palm Beach, Fla.

The boards will be permanently convened by the commanding officer at the station or school and will consist of a line officer of the rank of lieutenant or higher, an experienced medical officer, and one medical officer who is a qualified neuropsychiatrist.

After weighing the medical evidence submitted by the psychiatrist regarding a recruit's suitability, the board may recommend to the commanding officer that the recruit be discharged from the serv-

ice, or be returned to duty.

Allowance of Pilots

A general policy regarding the determination of ranks or ratings of pilots has been issued. The following allowance is in addition to Air Station complements:

(a) 25% of the total number of pilots authorized above for aircraft shall be Aviation Pilots, any class.

(b) Lieutenant Commanders: Divide the number of planes attached by 9. The quotient is the number of lieutenant commanders allowed. If the number of planes attached is not exactly divisible by 9 and the remainder is 5 or more, an additional lieutenant commander is allowed.

(c) Lieutenants: Divide the number of planes attached by 6. The quotient is the number of lieutenants allowed. If the number of planes attached is not exactly divisible by 6 and the remainder is 3 or more, an additional lieutenant is allowed.

(d) The remaining number of commissioned pilots shall be lieutenants (jg) and ensigns.

Chaplains at Headquarters

For the first time a chaplain has been assigned to Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington. Ch. Monroe Drew, Jr., USNR, (Protestant) will maintain the office. In addition to Chaplain Drew, Ch. J. J. Burne, USNR (Catholic) and Ch. David Jacobson, USNR (Jewish) will be available to Coast Guard personnel part time.

Spar Officer Training

Commissioning of 68 women 1 Nov. at the Coast Guard Academy, and 41 on 5 Dec., at the Pay and Supply School, Palm Beach, Fla., concludes the women's officer training program for the Coast Guard Reserve.

Completion of the program will bring the total of SPAR officers to 921. Approximately a third have been selected from the ranks of enlisted women. In the pay and supply group, which will number 106 on 5 December, all but 28 of the officers had been enlisted women. Thirty-one of these receiving commissions 1 Nov. at the Academy came from the ranks.

Sea Service Casualties

(Continued from Page 274)

Lt. Comdr. L. E. Dixon
Ens. A. W. Howe, III
Lt. (jg) S. Grubin
Ens. C. A. Shaw
Lt. (jg) E. R. Bunch, Jr.
Lt. H. F. Dale
Lt. J. R. Mamown, Jr.
Ens. A. F. Smith
Lt. (jg) J. P. Landes
Lt. (jg) J. H. Morris-
son
Lt. M. F. Schmitt
Lt. (jg) W. E. Miller
Ens. J. I. Jeffs
Ens. J. S. Ehret
Ens. L. S. Hamblin
Ens. P. A. Mills
Ens. E. L. Snell
Ens. W. H. Burrows
Ens. G. B. Tribble, Jr.
Lt. (jg) A. L. Lorraine, Jr.
Lt. W. J. D. Madden
Ens. A. N. Ruffcorn

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
2nd Lt. W. W. Taylor, Jr.
Maj. B. S. Cluzen
2nd Lt. J. R. Herman

*Previously reported missing.

**Previously reported wounded.

Civil Affairs Officers

The first contingent of Navy Civil Affairs Officers graduated recently from the Advanced Base Supply Training Unit, Camp Allen, Va., after a three-week comprehensive course of study in the problems of naval supply which they will encounter in foreign territory occupied by Allied Forces.

Officers trained at the Supply Base are graduates of the Navy's course in Naval Military Government, which has been given at Princeton and Columbia Universities.

The course which these officers have completed at the Advanced Base Supply Training Unit, under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, has been designed to familiarize them with the relationship of their specialized duties to the general supply system, according to officials of the Bureau.

Future courses are expected to be conducted in the future by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for Civil Affairs Officers.

22 Army Hospital Ships

The Army now has 22 hospital ships in operation, according to an announcement by the War Department 26 Oct.

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*Lt. Col. Robert C. Cole, Inf.—Unexcelled heroism in action in France.

Distinguished Service Cross

Capt. J. A. Cox, Inf.—Bougainville.

Sgt. Jack Foust, Inf.—Bougainville.

Distinguished Service Medal

Vice Adm. H. K. Hewitt, USN—Naval Comdr., Western Naval Task Force.

Capt. G. B. Dowling (MC), USN—Medical Officer of U. S. Naval Forces in Europe.

Capt. F. P. Old, USN—Ch. of Staff, Western Naval Task Force.

Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, USA (OLC)—Commanded U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

Col. W. E. Todd, AAF—Solomon Islands.

Legion of Merit

Capt. C. F. M. S. Quinby, USN—Comd. Officer of a U. S. Naval Advanced Amphibious Base in the United Kingdom.

Capt. D. L. Madeira, USN—(GS)—Comdr. of Destroyer Escort Shakedown Group, FOTC.

Capt. E. W. Clextion, USN—Material Officer on the Staff of CAF, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. W. R. Smedberg, III, USN—(GS)—Ch. of Staff and Op. Officer to Comdr. of Task Force.

The War Department last week announced the award of the Legion of Merit to 23 members of the U. S. Army Air Forces.

The War Department last week announced the award of the Legion of Merit, or Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of second Legion of Merit, to the following personnel of Service Forces units:

Maj. Gen. T. B. Larkin, Brig. Gen. J. I. Martin, T3 James Barron, Capt. Saul Greisman, Lt. Col. R. H. Curtis, CWO, C. V. Hasting, Brig. Gen. R. B. Moran.

Silver Star

Lt. Comdr. J. L. Hunnicutt, USNR—submarine war.

Torpedoman F. W. Witter, USNR—War patrol.

Award of the Silver Star medal to 120 personnel of infantry units was announced by the War Department last week.

The Silver Star medal was awarded to the following members of Service Forces units:

*T3 L. E. Wilde (MC), (OLC), T3 E. E. Bailey (MD), (OLC), Pfc. H. D. Anderson, CWS, T3 R. R. Adams, FA, Pvt. D. B. Arndt, (MD), Pvt. W. R. Miller, Jr. (MD), Sgt. J. W. Belcher, CE, Capt. E. Y. Pettit, CE, Cpl. M. L. Jones, CE, T3 C. N. Bailey (MD), T3 R. V. Beck, CE, and Pvt. J. R. Bennett, CE.

Bronze Star

The War Department announced the award of the Bronze Star medal to 212 personnel of ground force units, last week.

The War Department announced last week the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to 87 personnel of the India-Burma Sector, China-Burma, China-Burma-India Theater and also to 200 members of the U. S. Army Eighth Air Force.

Air Medal

Lt. Comdr. F. H. Holt, USNR—Solomon Islands and Bismarck Archipelago.

Soldiers Medal

The War Department announced the award of the Soldiers Medal to 43 members of the U. S. Army last week.

*Posthumous award.

Navy Needs 3,000 Doctors

While the Army has halted its draft of doctors, Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, said this week that 3,000 more physicians will be required by the Navy because personnel expansion and intensification of naval operations in the Pacific area has precipitated a grave shortage of medical officers.

Admiral McIntire told Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, that "with less than 13,000 medical officers on active duty in the Navy the procurement of at least 3,000 more as soon as possible is imperative."

The Army will fill its future requirements for military physicians from sources now available and, therefore will not require future certification of availability of additional physicians from the Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower Commission.

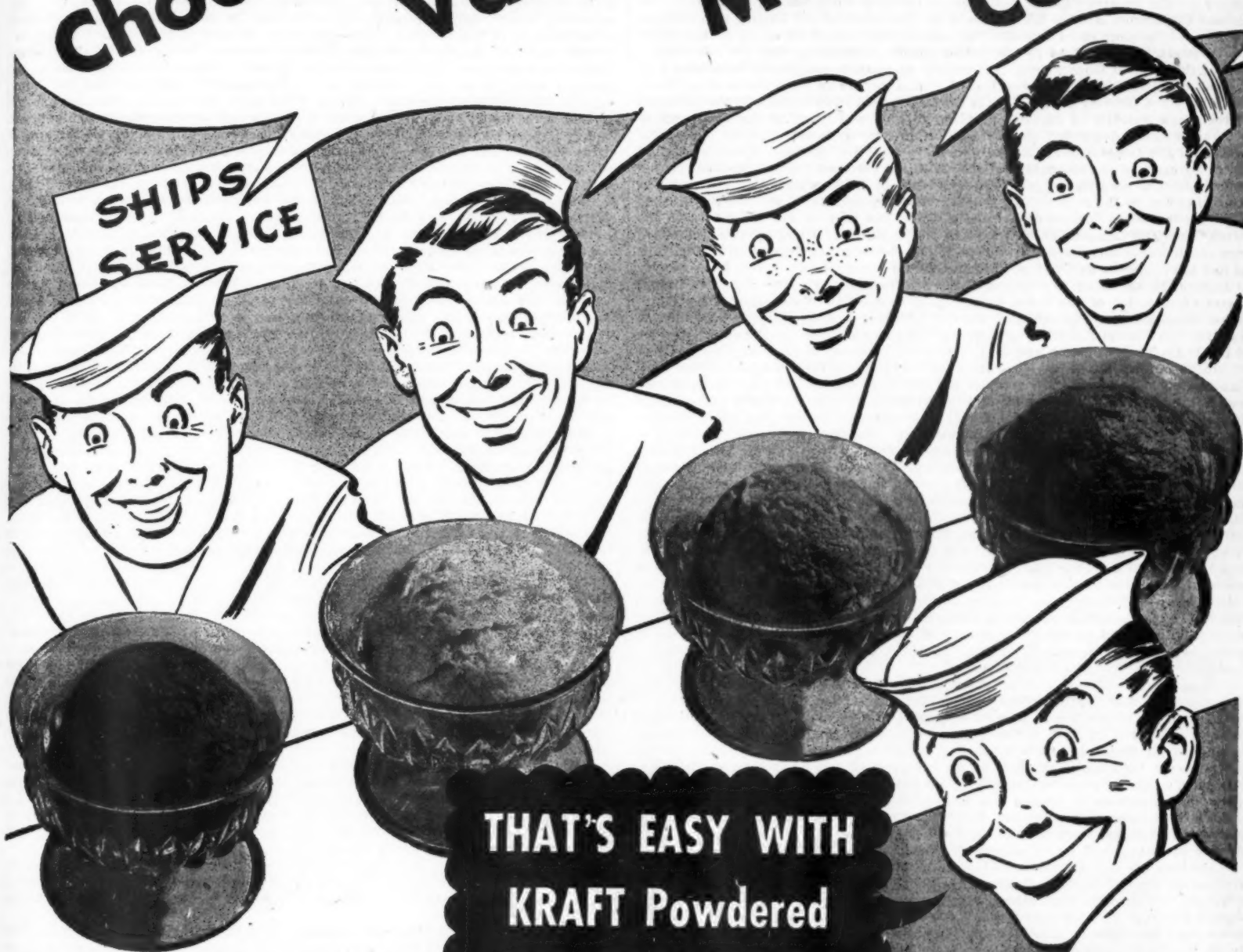
Naval Officer in Guerrillas

Nearly two and a half years ago Ens. Iliff D. Richardson, a former PT-boat officer, missed the last plane from the Philippines to Australia by three days. Since then he has annoyed the Japanese by helping the Philippine guerrillas kill or wound 800 of them.

He was made a major and chief of staff to the commander of the guerrillas on Leyte in April 1943. He said that his greatest thrill was when American planes came over the Philippines the first time in force.

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Vanilla!
Maple!
Coffee!

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4 FLAVORS

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Back of the relief of General Joseph W. Stilwell from his commands in China, Burma, and India, and the division of that area into two separate American theaters, are sharp differences between the United States and Great Britain and the Central Chinese Government concerning the latter's policies affecting the war against Japan. The differences include the dissatisfaction of Washington over the failure of the Central Chinese Government to work with, instead of against, the Chinese Communist Armies fighting the Japs; the belief of our leaders that Chinese troops would be more effective under the combat leadership of one of our soldiers; and our demands, brought about by the Nelson-Hurley conferences, that the administration of the Central Government, particularly in matters concerning industrial production, be reorganized. With the United States increasing its pressure along these and other lines, General Chiang Kai-shek, who has been irritated by what he regarded as the small quantity of supplies provided to him, and irked by the proddings of General Stilwell, demanded the latter's withdrawal apparently partly out of ill-feeling for the General but principally as a "face saving" gesture. That the United States government is thoroughly satisfied with the excellent service this remarkable commander has rendered is evidenced by President Roosevelt's action in August in promoting him to the rank of full general. Military men familiar with the difficult problems the officer had to cope with in China feel that he did wonders with his mixed American-Chinese-British forces in North Burma. Knowing this, there has been considerable surprise at the abrupt White House announcement on 28 Oct. that he had been relieved as Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, as Deputy to Admiral Mountbatten, commander of the Southeast Asia Command, and as United States Commander of the C-B-I theater, and recalled to Washington. The White House announcement also said that the C-B-I theater would be split into two areas, with Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, now deputy C-B-I commander, serving as commander of the India-Burma theater, and Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, formerly deputy Chief of Staff to Mountbatten, as commander of the United States forces in the China theater. As showing that in spite of his errors of commission and omission, we realize that Chiang Kai-shek continues to command the allegiance of a vast number of the Chinese people, the White House announcement stated that these changes were made concurrently with the Generalissimo. Shortly afterwards the War Department issued an announcement that General Stilwell had been recalled "in view of the decision to divide the China-Burma-India theater into two smaller theaters" and that "he will be given a new and important, but at present undisclosed assignment." Three days later President Roosevelt told his press conference that General Stilwell had been relieved in response to a demand from Generalissimo Chiang. He also confirmed that Clarence E. Gauss, American Ambassador to China since February, 1941, had submitted his resignation, but insisted it had no connection with the recall of General Stilwell. The President declared the General's recall was the result solely of a clash of personalities between him and the Generalissimo and did not involve questions of strategy nor was it connected with the mission of Donald M. Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley to Chungking. Apparently the situation has been sufficiently adjusted to allow the return of Mr. Nelson to Chungking to promote munitions manufacture and if Chiang Kai-shek proves reasonable, we will accredit another Ambassador to his government.

Considerable interest attaches to the decision to divide the theater into two commands. Indeed, until further clarification comes from official sources, there is doubt as to the disposition of some of General Stilwell's many former jobs. General Stilwell was Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang in his capacity as commander in chief of the China war theater, embracing China, Siam, and Indo-China. To this post General Wedemeyer succeeds by appointment of the Generalissimo. General Stilwell also was commander-in-chief of the Chinese Armies in Burma, having been given that command by Chiang, but because Burma is not in Chiang's theater the Chinese armies operating there, and Stilwell as their commander, came under Admiral Mountbatten, Allied commander of the Southeast Asia theater. Whether the Chinese Armies in Burma will be withdrawn or Wedemeyer will succeed to that command has not been stated. Stilwell was Deputy Commander to Lord Mountbatten, but in view of the separation of the theaters it is probable that General Sultan will be given this duty. General Stilwell's other main function, commander in chief of all American Armed Forces in China-Burma-India, is the one that has been split between Generals Sultan and Wedemeyer. General Stilwell also operated a training center at Ramgarh, India, for the training of Chinese Divisions. This center, in view of the separation of China from the overall area command, would seem to pass under the India-Burma command, but whether they will want to continue the training of soldiers from another theater would seem doubtful. General Stilwell also was in charge of all lend-lease material for China, a function which General Wedemeyer should have if he is to exercise the control necessary for the developments of his forces. Thus under the old set up General Stilwell was officially identified with and responsible to the overall commanders of both theaters, Chiang and Mountbatten. Under the new one the separation is complete and that channel of liaison broken.

Meanwhile dispatches from news correspondents recently returned from Chungking shed more light on the situation. The New York Times published an article by Brooks Atkinson with the explanation that it "was delayed and finally cleared by the War Department censorship." In that article Mr. Atkinson said that for two months negotiations have been underway between General Hurley and Chiang to give Stilwell full command of the Chinese ground and air forces under the Generalissimo and to increase China's participation in the counter-offensive against Japan. At first, he said, Chiang was inclined to agree, then he decided he would accept any American commander except General Stilwell. The Generalissimo, he said, "declared that General Stilwell must go, that the control of American lend-lease materials must be put in his hands and that he would not be coerced by Americans into helping to unify China by making terms with the Chinese Communists." Preston Grover, Associated Press correspondent writing from New Delhi, said that the Hurley-Nelson mission obtained commitments from Chiang "virtually under threat of American withdrawal of her support of Chiang Kai-shek's government." In turn, the Associated Press was informed under circumstances leaving no doubt of its accuracy, a last minute softening in the American attitude resulted in an agreement for the withdrawal of General Stilwell as supreme commander in the C-B-I theater as a face-saving and pacifying gesture demanded by the Generalissimo. Thoburn Wiant, Associated Press correspondent, now in London, but who recently was in Chungking, wrote: "Early in 1943 an observer from China told me: 'I had to see it to

believe it. Only Stilwell could keep going against such obstacles, political and otherwise.' He asserted that lend-lease materials were being saved for the civil war; that approximately 1,000,000 of the Generalissimo's troops were in northern China, watching and sparring with the Communists." Our government would like to see a rapprochement between the Central Chinese Government and the Communist elements not only for the direct results that would follow in coordinating opposition to the Japanese, but also for the salutary effect such an understanding would have on the Soviet government and its attitude toward the Tokyo end of the anticomintern axis.

The third major conference looking toward the orderly establishment of international relationships in the post-war period, opened this week in Chicago where delegates from 51 nations gathered to discuss civil aviation and particularly the conditions under which international routes may be established. This conference promises to have a great deal more bearing on our post-war economics, commerce, prestige, and national defense than is generally realized. So rapidly has the development of passenger and cargo aviation proceeded under the pressure of war that in the post-war world the air will rival the sea as a medium of communication and intercourse. That being so, the powers of the world each will want at least its share of the commerce that moves in that medium. To fail of an understanding might well lead to struggles for control of the air comparable to the world struggles for control of the seas that marked the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The withdrawal of Russia from participation in the conference, just a few days before the discussion opened, appears on the surface to mar the unanimity with which the other United Nations are participating. Russia blames her non-participation on the presence of Switzerland, Portugal, and Spain, which countries, she said, have "maintained an inimical pro-Fascist policy toward the Soviet Union." However, it must be remembered that Russia most likely will not be interested in establishing Russian controlled international air routes until her industry has built up sufficiently to provide adequate aerial transportation in her own far-flung territory. Neither at this time are bases on Russian territory vitally necessary to other nations who want to establish international lines. Moreover, we can, and it appears that we will, conduct separate negotiations with the Soviet Union looking toward an air understanding. What the United States delegates will seek in the conference is avoidance of any international control organization which would "license" or restrict airlines and control schedules and frequency. We will seek a freedom of the air much the same as we have in the past sought freedom of the seas, the freedom of the air being expressed as the "right of innocent passage." One of our delegates to the conference is Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN-Ret., and another is Mr. Edward Warner, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. Mr. Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, Mr. Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, and Maj. Gen. C. R. Smith, of the Air Transport Command, are among the consultants. Col. H. K. Harris, Chief of Staff of the Air Transport Command, and Comdr. Paul Richter, USNR, are advisors. Maj. John R. Young, War Department Liaison Officer, and Chief of the Air Priorities Section of the State Department, is Director of the Air and Courier Services for the conference.

Unity of Command—In view of the magnitude and variety of the forces engaged, our successes everywhere achieved have been truly amazing. The reason therefor has been teamwork. The first step taken was the appointment of a supreme commander in each Theater of War to command all the forces to be used, whether Army, Navy or Marines; and irrespective of whether the operations were contemplated on the ground, in the air, on the sea, or under the sea. Thus was applied the principle of unity of command; but it had to be implemented. To this end the Commander was provided with a joint staff representing all Services and all branches of each Service whose function it was to provide the Commander with his war plans to the end that every effort made in the Theater of War contributed to the success of the mission received from his superior.

In order to provide the large number of officers required for the staff, the new Army and Navy Staff College was established under the joint Chiefs of Staff, with faculty and students coming from all branches of the Services.

Those who have been privileged to become acquainted with the work done by the Army and Navy Staff College are convinced that the mission of the College is being successfully accomplished.

The plans of such vast overseas operations as the invasion of the continent of Europe occupied by German Armies, and the conquest of the Pacific islands occupied by Japanese Armies, had to be thorough and sound to insure the successes that so far have been achieved.

In this respect it must not be forgotten that the regular Army and Navy War Colleges for many years have been turning out graduate officers indoctrinated in sound principles of command. To this fact our successes are primarily due. To these alumnae of the War Colleges goes the credit for the original plans of our overseas campaigns and for the establishment of the Joint Staff College with a thorough, sound curriculum, based on studies of plans and reports of operations already successfully completed. From these plans the student notes that the mission of each echelon of forces is the basis of a decision made by the next inferior step in command, and this decision forms a mission in turn for the still next step in command. Thus a chain of missions and decisions is achieved which permeates throughout the vast number of plans necessary in such gigantic undertakings. Unity of command is thus converted into unity of operations to which success is due, and all operations which do not contribute to the success of the original mission are eliminated. Each decision is made by the Commander most competent to make it. The principle of the Initiative of the Subordinate is preserved. Situations may change from day to day but there is always a Commander who is competent to re-estimate and derive a new and sound decision. The true relationship of Strategy, Tactics and Command is thus insured in all of our operations. In establishing these sound concepts of command throughout our Services, the War Colleges have accomplished their mission.

While the Staff is vital, the Commander himself plays the most important role, but both are part of the system. The chief must possess sound judgment, physical and mental vigor, the utmost courage and symbolize the chief command to all subordinates. The relations between Commander and Staff are best exemplified by the situation prevailing between the two Commanders in the Battle of Tannenberg, the modern Cannae. The two Russian Armies were rushing in on one German Army and von Hindenburg arrived two days before the clash took place. Von Hoffman as Chief of Staff, met the new Commander at the station. The first question asked by Von Hindenburg and his Chief of Staff, Ludendorff, was as to the plans. Von Hoffman replied that the plans were already distributed and were being executed. Von Hindenburg's order simply was to carry on. The battle was fought and won under a Commander who had been with his Command only two days.

In the modern system of Command, no one man becomes indispensable. The training of numbers insures that there is always a replacement available capable of filling the vacated niche in the hierarchy of command.

In our regular Army and Navy Colleges and the new Army and Navy Staff College the Nation is provided with competent Command of its Armed Forces.

Army Ground Forces—HEADQUARTERS—Four officers assigned for permanent duty at this headquarters include Lt. Col. John D. Byrne, FA, assigned to the Ground G-3 Section; Lt. Col. Walter J. Bryde, FA, Ground G-3 Section; Lt. Col. Harry W. Miller, Ground Requirements Section; and WOJG John L. Kilkenny, jr., Ground AG Section.

Attracting much interest during the past week was the display of several new and old models of Field Artillery liaison airplanes used by Army Ground Forces.

A program of athletics bearing the approval of Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, the commanding general, Army Ground Forces, is now under way for officers of this headquarters. Teams and individuals are participating in badminton, bowling, squash, table tennis, golf, softball, tennis and volleyball.

FIELD ARTILLERY REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER—Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Fourth Battalion, 2d FA Training Regiment, FA RTC, held a two-day school concerning methods of Army instruction in basic Infantry subjects for 60 officers and cadre of the North Carolina State Guard. Lessons presented during the session are being utilized in the maneuvers which opened Sunday for 2,000 men of the organization. Capt. James A. McCool was senior instructor of the training team sent out from the Fourth Battalion. Members of the team, all graduates of the FA RTC BI school, were chosen on the basis of excellence in their recently completed course and practical ability in the presentation of subject material.

Twenty-one FA RTC trainees and two cadremen last week received orders to attend Infantry OCS at Fort Benning, Ga. In addition, one cadremen will attend Military Police OCS at the Provost Marshal's School at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Appreciative of the hospitality shown them during their five-day tour of the Field Artillery School and greatly impressed by the technique of instruction here, four high-ranking officers of the Canadian Army left Fort Sill after witnessing the regular Saturday afternoon field demonstration.

Assignments of officers as members of the staff and faculty were announced as follows: Maj. Charles W. Ware and 1st Lt. Donald E. Knowlton, Gunnery; Maj. Henry T. Ford and 1st Lt. Philip H. Brown, Department of Combined Arms; and Capt. William T. Conner, Office of the Assistant Commandant.

Maj. Stanley Mallness and 1st Lt. F. C. Manning of the Armored Center, Fort Knox, Ky., toured the Field Artillery School for five days to discuss and compare training developments. Among the departments they visited in observing the methods taught at the Field Artillery School were Air Training, Gunnery and Combined Arms.

ARMORED CENTER—Col. F. R. Williams, for the past two years president of the Armored Board, has been appointed commanding officer of the Reserve Command, 13th Armored Division. As head of the Armored Board, Colonel Williams supervised the development and testing of all types of Armored equipment and vehicles.

The 13th Armored Division celebrated its second birthday on Sunday 15 Oct., with its first holiday in more than a month after strenuous weeks spent in the field. Complimenting the members of his command on the fine state of training achieved in recent months, Maj. Gen. John B. Wogan, Commanding General, said, "The rigorous requirements of battle training have given discipline, self-control, self-sacrifice, mutual understanding and respect. We ask nothing more than to celebrate our third birthday on soil which we have helped conquer. We are ready!"

A group of 41 prominent industrialists and engineers, most of them representing Detroit automotive firms, witnessed a striking demonstration of America's armored might here at the home station of United States tank and mechanized forces recently. Included in the group were such prominent figures as F. M. Zeder, vice-president and chairman of the board of Chrysler Corporation; N. Dreystadt, general manager of Cadillac Motor Car Division of General Motors; P. H. Ponta, Ford Motor Company Engineer; Ward M. Canaday, chairman of the board of Willys-Overland; and J. C. Reese, president of Continental Motors Corporation.

TANK DESTROYER CENTER—Maj. Darrell E. Brodie, Military Intelligence Section, and Maj. Roderic L. Hill, Organization, Doctrine and Training Section, this headquarters, have been ordered to temporary duty at The Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to attend Armored Divisions and Tank Destroyer Units Course.

Maj. Ralph R. Vernon and Maj. Russell Van Duzer have been assigned to the Organization, Doctrine and Training Section.

TANK DESTROYER SCHOOL—Brig. Gen. Dwight F. Johns, Commandant of the Engineering School, visited the Tank Destroyer School. Lt. Col. Floyd R. Brezak, Commanding Officer of the 633rd Tank Destroyer Battalion, Capt. Charles M. Williams, Capt. Robert Rude, 1st Lt. Paul A. Dunham and 1st Lt. George Cauffman visited Fort Sill, Okla., to witness a firing demonstration at the Field Artillery School.

TANK DESTROYER REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER—Col. John A. Farnsworth has been assigned to the 5th Tank Destroyer Training Regiment as commanding officer.

Lt. Col. George R. Poole has been assigned to the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga. Lt. Col. Emory A. Dunnam has been assigned to the 5th Tank Destroyer Training Regiment as Executive Officer. Maj. Phillip E. Dodge has been assigned as S-1

and Historical Officer, this headquarters.

Bureau of Ships—Records which are hastening our Pacific victory are being made by the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. The USS Maryland, torpedoed during the Battle of the Marianas, was restored to sea service in considerably less than the 49 days which the Navy Yard allocated for the job. A cruiser has been completely repaired structurally and made ready for sea in 14 days, after having been hit in the bow and stern. Another cruiser has been refitted with a new prefabricated section in the record time of 9 days. Destroyers have been refitted with whole sections, complete with all internal equipment in 12 days.

Such records are what promoted President Roosevelt on his recent visit to Pearl Harbor to say: "There's one thing that has appealed to me very strongly in this war, and that is the element of speed. We're going just about twice as fast in the Navy as we ever went before."

Marine Corps—Officer and enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps wounded in action or disabled while serving overseas and hospitalized at Naval hospitals in the United States near ports of debarkation may be transferred at government expense to Naval hospitals near their homes. This policy applies to those requiring further hospitalization or convalescence for a period of 30 days or more.

In carrying out this procedure, medical officers in command of Naval hospitals have been authorized to grant convalescent leave and return to the hospital, not subject to reimbursement, or to issue orders directing travel and transfers at government expense to Naval hospitals near patients' homes where medical officers in command are authorized to grant convalescent leave.

Maj. Gen. Allen H. Turnage, who a short time ago returned from the Pacific to assume duties as Chief of Marine Corps Personnel, recently made an inspection tour of facilities at Parris Island, S. C.

Instructions to commanding officers receiving requests for military honors for deceased personnel whose remains have been turned over to relatives or friends for interment are given in Letter of Instruction No. 867.

When any member of the Marine Corps between the ages of 18 and 65 severs his connection with the Marine Corps his discharge papers must bear a notice of the fact that he is required to register with his Selective Service board. The correct form of this notice is given in Letter of Instruction No. 868.

Ordnance Department—According to a special directive issued by Brig. Gen. E. E. MacMorland, Acting Chief of Ordnance Field Service, the greatest effort will be required for the shift which will come with the defeat of Germany. Ordnance will have to make an immediate transfer of its successful supply of materiel to Europe to a plan for an overwhelming supply of materiel in Asia.

The directive states: "In addition to local or national storage problems, Ordnance field service will have the responsibility of receiving materiel from Europe which may be in excess, the big responsibility of inspecting such materiel, processing it, repairing it, if necessary, and placing it in long-term storage or open stock for re-issue to meet requirements against Japan."

"The Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces, does not contemplate that field

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service depot personnel will be reduced at all during this period immediately following V-E Day. The department recognizes the fact that the job confronting field service will be greater than it has been. It will take many workers to carry out the assignment, and depot personnel, now employed, will continue to be needed and may be needed for a long time."

Col. Leo A. Codd was awarded the Legion of Merit in a special ceremony in the office of Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, with sixty high-ranking Ordnance officers, as well as members of Colonel Codd's staff present. The medal was awarded for exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the public relations and historical activities of the Ordnance Department. Colonel Codd performed as executive assistant to the Chief of Ordnance.

Army Air Forces—The new C-52 cargo plane is now in production for the AAF, the War Department announced 20 Oct. Designed solely for hauling military cargo, it is the product of the combined engineering staffs of the Air Technical Service Command and of the Fairchild Aircraft Corp. The specific function of the new plane is to land heavy military loads on short, rough fields near battle points. It is expected to be especially valuable for Pacific island and jungle warfare.

Unlike any plane now transporting freight, the C-52 has a twin-boom tail such as that of the P-38 and the P-61. Wing span is 106 feet. It is in the 50,000-pound class. Powered by two 18-cylinder Pratt and Whitney R-2800 engines, with a takeoff horsepower of 2100 each, its takeoff distance is described by ATSC engineers as very short for this type of plane. Engines are mounted at forward ends of the booms and wings are of gull design. Its range exceeds 3,500 miles.

Appointment of Franklin D'Oller, president of the Prudential Insurance Company, as chairman of a United States Bombing Survey was announced by the War Department 27 Oct. The mission, under Presidential authorization, will undertake, for the benefit of the American people, the important task of impartially appraising the effectiveness of our strategic bombing effort.

The War Department announced 31 Oct. authorization for construction of additional facilities at Davis-Monthan Army Airfield, Tucson, Ariz., to consist of warm-up aprons, hangar, temporary frame building, extension of taxiway and paving. The authorized expenditure is in the amount of \$1,577,500. Authorization was also announced for construction at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho, to consist of hangars, warm-up pads, service apron, storage buildings, converting part of existing warehouse building and wash rack. This will amount to \$1,519,865.

Allison Division, General Motors Corporation, is preparing to begin quantity production of jet propulsion units for the AAF. Production of the units will begin shortly after the first of the year, it has been announced.

AAF football teams, formed for the purpose of stimulating the physical training program, have played before more than 100,000 military personnel, including 10,000 convalescent patients. It is estimated by AAF Headquarters that teams of the Training Command and of the Second, Third and Fourth Air Forces will play before more than 1,000,000 military personnel before the end of the season. More than 40 other AAF installations in the United States have formed teams which engage other service teams and colleges in their areas.

More than 50,000,000 leaflets have been dropped from planes in France, Belgium and Holland since the invasion began. Everywhere the German army has moved in that area it has been followed by the leaflet-bearing medium bombers of the Ninth Bombardment Division of the Ninth Air Force for the Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF. Various prisoners of war, when questioned, have revealed they "saw leaflets written in German, liked them because they gave news concerning what appeared to be the truth and appealed to them because of the attractive prisoner of war conditions."

An Eighth Air Force B-17 crew made a forced landing on a French airfield recently evacuated by the Germans, repaired their battle-damaged plane with French tools and German parts, and returned only 24 hours late to their English base. The pilot was 1st Lt. Frederick K. Remington.

S. Sgt. David C. Sullivan, Eighth Air Force tail gunner on a B-17, shot down three German Focke-Wulf 190s and damaged a fourth in a five-minute aerial duel over Leipzig, Germany, recently.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Rear Adm. Frederick G. Pyne, (SC) USN-Ret., General Inspector, Supply Corps, who has remained on active duty since he was placed on the retired list 1 July, 1942, was detached on 1 Nov. under orders relieving him from active duty as of 15 Dec.

Capt. M. L. Royar, (SC) USN, has assumed duty as General Inspector, Supply Corps. Capt. G. M. Sneed, (SC) USN, has relieved Captain Royar as Officer-in-Charge of the Accounting Group of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Also detached from the Bureau's Inspection Group under orders relieving them from active duty are Capt. Donald W. Nesbit, (SC) USN-Ret., General Inspector of the Supply Corps, Atlantic Coast, and Capt. Fred W. Holt, (SC) USN-Ret., Assistant to the General Inspector of the Supply Corps who entered the Navy in 1904 and was placed on the retired list 1 July 1944.

A class of 469 officers and midshipmen reported on 3 Nov. for a 4-month course of instruction in general supply and disbursing duties at the Navy Supply Corps School, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Upon the graduation on 20 Dec. 1944 of the class of officers now attending the 2-month course for specialists at the Navy Supply Corps School, Babson Unit, Babson Park, Mass., the Babson Unit of the Navy Supply Corps School will be discontinued. In the future, specialists will be given a condensed course of instructions at the Navy Supply Corps School, Harvard.

Two million yards of woolen cloth now are being procured by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts under the Defense Aid program to meet the woolen cloth needs of the Russian Navy for the fiscal year 1945. The Russian woolen cloth requirements for the fiscal year of 1944 of 2,140,000 yards now have been filled.

The Bureau now is supplying under Defense Aid the initial outfits of clothing for 20,000 French officers and men of the French Navy who recently have been freed from Nazi imprisonment or internment in their own country by the Allied liberation of Europe.

Rear Adm. William Brent Young, (SC) USN, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, addressed a group of business and industrial leaders attending the Naval Civilian Orientation Course at Columbia University, New York, on 26 Oct. His subject was "Naval Logistics."

Signal Corps—Brig. Gen. Terence J. Tully, former Chief Signal Officer of the Fifth

Army in Italy and former Corps Signal Officer in the North African Theatre of Operations, was recently designated Chief of the Distribution Division under Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, Director of the Signal Corps' Procurement and Distribution Service.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, and Brig. Gen. A. A. Farmer, Commanding General of the Philadelphia Signal Depot, have recently addressed, on separate occasions, classes on war contract termination at Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

General Ingles, speaking to some five hundred students and officers, stated that the wise handling of terminations would have a direct bearing both on balancing the war program after the defeat of Germany and on bringing industrial plants back to a peacetime basis on a stable economy. In pointing up the huge scope of the problems involved, he said: "In one way or another the government would necessarily have involuntary possession of a large part of the industrial capital of the country. This may aggregate thirty billion dollars—about half the net worth of all our manufacturing industries—and mainly that fluid half which is supposed to constitute working capital."

At a meeting which opened an earlier class, General Farmer also stressed the necessity of speed in bringing about quick and fair settlement of war contracts. He told his listeners that their collective efforts would have a profound effect on the nation's post-war status.

The 828th Signal Pigeon Replacement Company, stationed at Camp Wood, N. J., was recently the recipient of the new Meritorious Service Unit Plaque. It was the first such award made at the Ft. Monmouth Post and the action was taken by order of Maj. Gen. George L. Van Deusen, commander of the post. In the absence of the general the plaque was presented by Col. Harry E. Storms, Eastern Signal Corps Unit Training Center commandant. It was received on behalf of the Pigeon Company by its commanding officer, Maj. J. F. Spears.

Demands of the U. S. Army Signal Corps for further research in the field of insulation have had the curious result of taking talcum powder to war against the Axis. Industry calls the product stearite, but it is a mineral twin sister to ordinary face powder of the boudoir variety. Both are kaolin talc. Stearite has yielded to new and ingenious manufacturing processes, and production problems have been largely solved in the last twelve months, permitting its adaptation to more and more uses. It can now be baked into intricate forms and shapes, some of them so tiny as to seem almost microscopic. Tubes of stearite, for instance, can be made as thin as an ordinary shingle nail, yet capable of having thinner wire inserted. It can be bent at the sharpest angles and formed into geometric looking patterns, yet it is hard and enduring, not attacked by acids and not injuriously affected by intense heat. It even retains its clear color when subjected to fire.

Medical Department—A meeting of surgical and orthopedic consultants of all service commands and the Surgical Consultants Division of the Office of the Surgeon General was held 10 and 11 Oct. at the Surgeon General's Office. Discussions were held on problems in hospitals and other installations in the zone and the interior. Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, opened the meeting. Brig. Gen. Fred W. Rankin, USA, Chief Consultant in Surgery, made the opening talk on the final day of the meeting.

Service Command Consultants in Medicine and civilian physicians who are Consultants in medicine to the Surgeon General and the Secretary of War met at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on 30 and 31 October. General Kirk and many other medical officials were present.

Lt. Col. Paul A. Paden, MC, former Director, Military Personnel Division, has been promoted to colonel and assigned as Chief of the Personnel Service, Office of the Surgeon General. Colonel Paden relieves Col. J. R. Hudnall, MC, who has been assigned as executive officer of Walter Reed General Hospital.

A two-day surgeons' conference was recently held at 9th Service Command headquarters at Ft. Douglas, Utah. Among the speakers were Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd, USA, commanding general of the 9th Service Command, and Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General.

Army hospital ships will soon be supplied with sufficient frozen milk to provide each patient with a quart of milk a day. Grade A fresh, pasteurized, homogenized, whole milk will be frozen immediately after pasteurization and shipped frozen to the various ports. It will remain palatable for at least six weeks after freezing, according to the Army Medical Department.

Col. Earl L. Hering, DC, has been appointed by Brig. Gen. James A. Bethen, commanding general of the McCloskey General Hospital, as director of the hospitals dental division.

The high level of the medical profession in serving the American people and post war plans for returning Medical Department men to civilian life, were stressed by Dr. Morris Fishbein, secretary of the American Medical Association, in an address at the graduation exercises of the 59th Officers Training Class at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 27 Oct.

Gen. McIntyre to Inactive Status

Brig. Gen. Augustine McIntyre, USA-Ret., who has been on active duty the past four years, with rank of colonel, as PMS & T of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., returns to inactive status 8 Nov. after more than 48 years' active service.

General McIntyre served three times on the Field Artillery Board, including more than four years as its president. His service on the board, in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery, and as Commandant of the Field Artillery School, has contributed much to the present high state of efficiency of the Field Artillery.

Born at Chattanooga, Tenn., 19 July, 1876, he entered the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1896. Upon graduation, Cadet McIntyre was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Cavalry but almost immediately was transferred to the Field Artillery.

In September, 1914, he was detailed as observer with the Austro-Hungarian Army on the Eastern and Serbian fronts. Colonel McIntyre was promoted to brigadier general and given command of the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade in April, 1918, and accompanied the

38th Division to France.

General McIntyre was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the citation: "For important contributions to the national defense in forwarding the modernization of the Field Artillery and in establishing training methods for Field Artillery officers."

Service Sports

Navy's eleven routed Pennsylvania 26-0 in a comeback 28 October. Today Navy plays the University of Notre Dame at Baltimore.

Army crushed Duke University the same day, 27-7. Today Army is scheduled to play Villanova.

Other service football games played on 28 Oct. are as follows: N. C. Navy 14, Jacksonville Navy 13; Catawba 26, Ft. Monroe 0; Ft. Riley 6, Olathe Navy 6; Randolph Field 19, 3rd Air Force 0; Lubbock AAF 13, Ft. Bliss 0; El Toro Marines 14, Fleet City Bluejackets 0; Navy, Plebes 18, Scranton 6; and N. C. Pre-Flight 14, Jacksonville Navy Air 13.

BUT WAR BONDS!

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The War Program

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ing new action against northern Germany. If every bold offensive we undertake can attain so large a proportion of its total aim our command should be well pleased.

Security reasons are thought to make it inadvisable to use precise figures but certain broad comparisons which are permissible will serve to show how markedly our proficiency improves with practice—and with favoring fortune. In Normandy it took something like three days to get our airborne forces assembled—largely because in the night operation over swamps and marshes various elements were dropped astraddle the streams and had difficulty in reassembling under fierce enemy attack. In the Netherlands operation one hour and a half was needed; here we had daylight conditions and, for a time, such limited enemy opposition that our immediate objectives were taken by midnight.

As to artillery—so essential a part of any operation—let us note that in Sicily's relatively small operation only a small number of guns were dropped initially and others were sent in by sea and land, arriving three days later. Note that in Normandy only emergency weapons were dropped with parachute and others came in by glider; half of the first lot were lost and about a fourth of the second lot; the supplementary lot came in by sea and reached the division when contact was made with our seaborne ground forces. In the Holland enterprise daylight operations permitted dropping a much larger proportion initially, and recovery of most of them intact so that they were immediately available, a truly immense advantage. The supplementary lot all came in by daylight glider and were nine-tenths intact so that in that short space of time our airborne forces were equipped not only to defend their original position but to expand it without delay and to aid our allies' ground forces to move up in support. In this last is the key to success of an airborne task—to leap forward just far enough, and not so far as to forfeit the chance for the supporting ground forces (with medium or heavy artillery and massed rifle strength) to arrive in time.

Now from this swift summary it is apparent that we were blessed by good fortune and by the circumstance that the operation was undertaken in broad daylight. The advantages of daylight are great. The pilots of our troop carriers do not lose their way in the dark and do

not suffer from those purely operational mishaps which darkness brings to pass. They can make an exact landing on the designated target. The glider pilots can do more; they can pick exactly the right ground contour and dodge trees and humps or run with the furrows of cultivated land rather than across them. Thus they escape crack-ups which smash equipment and maim passengers. And chiefly paratroop commanders can instantly assemble their scattered planeloads (even men jumping from one plane are necessarily landed in a long "string" reaching considerable distance in case of twenty jumpers or more). There is no groping through the dark and no hesitant use of light signals which an enemy can see. In the Netherlands landing one of our planeloads (owing to flak injuries to the plane

itself) dumped its men a mile and a half from their rendezvous and in German territory; thanks to the daylight, the unit commander, wounded as he was, could see where he should have been dropped and could lead his men there with great dispatch and little difficulty; in darkness he probably would have been lost for the night and perhaps for good.

Obviously, daylight is good. But this striking success in our first daylight landing must not lead one to assume that this marks the end of night landings. Daylight will undoubtedly be used when the situation calls for it, but that may not be a frequent occurrence. The fact is that we could not have landed in Normandy by daylight, and if we had to do it over again we certainly would do it by moonlight as we did then. The essential

thing is that the paratroopers be allowed to count on perhaps two hours of liberty to assemble and organize their position, before they are assailed in strength by the local enemy. Under Normandy conditions we could not have had those precious two hours, and a daylight landing would have been cut to pieces—as it would tomorrow under like conditions. But when we can dodge night's handicaps it is presumed that we will, and the great value of this test is to show that when conditions are appropriate day landings are admirable.

The first need, of course, was to possess almost total domination of the air. (Continued on Next Page)



These are busy days for everybody in the telephone business. About 4,300,000 Toll and Long Distance messages go over the lines in the average business day. (That's in addition to more than 100,000,000 daily local conversations.)

Most of these millions of messages go through all right but sometimes the Long Distance lines to war-busy centers get crowded. Then the Long Distance operator may ask your help by saying — "Please limit your call to 5 minutes."

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TO DO TODAY**

The War Program

(Continued from Preceding Page)

This we had. Not an enemy fighter plane intercepted, and in general even enemy flak was weak and readily smashed by our escort planes.

The next essential was to pick a soft spot where our forces could count on having their two hours for assembly and organization. They actually had more time than they needed, and their objectives were not only attained but secured.

There has been previous reference to the next essential—selection in advance of a landing place not too remote from the jump-off point of the ground forces scheduled to move up in support. Airborne forces are still bound by the present limitations of planes and gliders and parachutes. We cannot carry heavy artillery, and the boldest troops in the world cannot long hold their position with small arms and light artillery against a resourceful enemy with tanks and heavy guns. This was the misfortune and not the fault of the British First. Time will determine why the relief column for Arnhem was either too slow or too weak. How soon must relief come? It is a question best answered by another question—How much punishment can man take?

Any military man knows how delicate is the balance of battle. Few generals ever are lucky enough to walk into a sure victory. They calculate the normal risks and hope that their judgment is right and also that their information is right. Who could have foreseen that so much German strength would be near Arnhem rather than near our own jobs at Nijmegen and Grave and Eindhoven? Had it been concentrated near one of our landings, would we have done so well? Had some of our essential field commanders been hit by flak, would we have done so well? Suppose it had rained, as it usually does here. And so on. The fact is that besides working with extraordinary skill and good judgment, we were attended by good luck in enemy dispositions, in weather, in coordination, in admirable functioning by the Dutch Underground forces without which certainly we would not have been able to seize some of those great bridges intact. Our command planned it well, and our plans were admirably worked out and admirably executed. Good luck usually attends such a combination of good management.

One cannot speculate on future operations of this character save in most general terms, but it must be apparent that so mighty a weapon as the airborne force is scheduled for important uses. It has vast possibilities in this war, regardless of the vaster ones which some future day will bring in the train of scientific advancement. But it also has limitations, some of which have been indicated above. Supplies problems are large. Those which exist after contact with the ground forces is firmly established are merely those of any infantry division, but those which exist before the take-off and in the interval between landing and ground forces contact are worth a glance. Ground forces can always lug along extra equipment on their lumbering five-ton trucks. You can't increase the load of a plane already at its load limit. Hence the paratroop unit carries its carefully allotted schedule and no more. So do the gliders. So do the resupply units. Now suppose some of these are lost—perhaps through operational mishap, perhaps through enemy action, perhaps through poor piloting or poor dropping or wind drift. The supply problem mounts instantly, and it cannot be postponed. For ammunition in particular the airborne troops isolated there in enemy territory are in constant and desperate need and, at all costs in supply planes, that ammunition must be delivered in ample quantity. It is worth noting that in the limited resupply work of the past we have counted on the usual cargo planes. This time our most successful work was that of bombers drafted for the purpose. Instead of spreading the resupply bundles in long "sticks" (owing to the impossibility of putting these numerous bulky bundles out of the cargo plane door any way save singly, with the plane in swift flight covering a painfully long distance between the first and last bundles) the bomber can belch them all

at once from its capacious belly, so that they fall in a well concentrated cluster and are readily collected. Moreover, the bombers came in at admirably low level, so that the dropping could be quite accurate. Indeed, some of them daringly came in too low—so that the chutes had no time to open and their precious freight was injured in its plummetlike crash. Quite probably there will be consideration of more bomber use hereafter. And further experiment in packing, and in the arts of dropping—heavy bundles first, or last, or in the middle, as experience dictates. And in markings for night recovery, those used in Sicily were seen by the enemy as readily as by our men, but there now are plans so ingenious that they are fully in the off-record category. There will no doubt be discussion of better salvage so that there may be higher recovery of our expensive instruments and parachutes. On this, however, there must be a cautionary remark. Who is going to do the salvaging? If the plane will carry a man for salvaging, the commander would rather have, not a salvager, but a paratrooper. A salvager might save a few hundred dollars. An extra paratrooper might just turn defeat into victory—and the purpose of the operation is not to exercise thrift but to win a battle opening the door for a great campaign. It is possible that even the distressed taxpayer will admit he prefers victory to economy. In this connection it might be noted that the idea of "saving" money by using plywood for our "expendable" gliders has been unpopular. Cracking up of the glider was not of much matter, but injury to its personnel was something else. The patent preference is for the well made and substantial gliders which have lately done so well by us.

Our airborne forces are highly vulnerable when they are in the air. They are highly vulnerable when they have landed and before they have had time to organize. Thereafter, they are terribly vulnerable to attack by heavy enemy forces, until our ground force relief can break through to them. It must be said that light tanks are of small service in this period. The need is for riflemen and for artillery, with tanks as certainly the third choice by most paratroop commanders whom one encounters. And it is fair to add that once ground forces are in contact there is need for prompt relief of the paratroopers, rather than leaving them in line as normal infantry. Their great merit is in quick, violent action, at which they are our best. Prolonged defenses are not their forte. They are good in this respect, too, for they are magnificent troops for any job, but they are specialists who should be conserved for the specialty at which they are our very best.

In the past two years the army has developed a new instrument with stupendous possibilities. The bombing airplane has served to provide us with artillery possessing a range not of twenty miles but of twenty hundred. The troop carrying airplane gives us in turn a specialized infantry capable of leaps instead of strides. In neither respect is our present progress any measure of the progress which time will make possible. The landings in the Netherlands, astonishing as they now seem, will be bettered before this war is over.

Dentists Want Independence

An overwhelming percentage of dentists polled by *Oral Hygiene* favor administrative independence for the Army and Navy Dental Corps, instead of having them remain as part of the Medical Departments as at present, the magazine has reported.

Of 3,730 ballots returned, 97.48 per cent favored autonomy. Of the 3,636 who favored administrative independence, 83.17 per cent believed the result could be achieved only by Congressional action; 13.32 per cent want independence obtained by changes in Army and Navy regulations.

To the main question, "Do you favor administrative independence for the Dental Corps of the Army and the Navy?" replies divided as follows:

	Yes	No
All dentists replying	97.48%	2.52%
Dentists in Service	98.00%	1.91%
Dentists in civilian practice	97.43%	2.57%
Dentists whose status is not indicated	98.13%	6.87%

BUY WAR BONDS!

U. S. War Round-Up

Highlights of communiques from the fighting fronts follow:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 552, Pacific and Far East: U. S. submarines have reported the sinking of 18 vessels, including one combatant ship, as a result of operations against the enemy in these waters, as follows: 3 Medium Cargo Transports, 1 Large Transport, 2 Small Cargo Transports, 1 Destroyer, 4 Small Cargo Vessels, 5 Medium Cargo Vessels, 1 Medium Tanker, and 1 Small Auxiliary.

CINCPAC

No. 166, 26 Oct.—On 24 October the enemy carrier task force which had been sighted in the Philippine Sea on the previous afternoon approaching from Japanese home waters was attacked by a concentration of aircraft, surface ships and submarines of the Pacific Fleet during the day and the following night. Despite their support by enemy aircraft from Luzon, the following damage was inflicted with no damage to our ships involved in this action:

One large carrier exploded and sunk; one large carrier was severely damaged by bombs and torpedoes and is believed to have sunk; one light carrier was definitely sunk; two battleships were probably sunk; two light cruisers were definitely sunk; and two battleships, three cruisers and a number of destroyers withdrew to the northward in a damaged condition.

On 24 October, a carrier task group of the Third Fleet assisted units of the Seventh Fleet in striking a force of enemy battleships, cruisers and destroyers which had sortied through San Bernardino Strait and was attacking escort carriers of the Seventh Fleet off the Leyte Gulf. Fragmentary reports available indicate that in cooperation with the aircraft from the escort carriers the following damage was inflicted on this enemy force:

One heavy cruiser was seen to sink; four battleships were heavily damaged by bombs and left the scene at low speed trailing oil; one destroyer was left dead in the water.

About midnight 24-25 October, this enemy force withdrew through the San Bernardino Strait in a badly damaged condition. During the night, surface ships of the Pacific Fleet sank a cruiser of this enemy force. Pacific Fleet carrier aircraft on 25 October were continuing to attack this force during its retirement through the Sibuyan Sea.

No. 167, 26 Oct.—Two groups of Eleventh Air Force Liberators hit gun positions and installations on Onnekotan Island and Paramushiro Island in the Northern Kuriles on 23 Oct. Navy search Liberators and Ventura of Fleet Air Wing Four bombed Paramushiro, Matsushima, and Shimushu.

No. 168, 29 Oct.—Amplifying reports on the second Battle of the Philippine Sea, although still subject to revision as more information is received, indicate an overwhelming victory for the Third and Seventh United States Fleet. The Japanese fleet has been decisively defeated and routed. The second battle of the Philippine Sea ranks as one of the major sea battles of World War II in the Pacific—together with the Battle of the Coral Sea, 18 May 1942; the Battle of Midway, 6 June, 1942; the Battle of Guadalcanal, 15 November 1942, and the first Battle of the Philippine Sea, 19 June 1944.

Movements of major Japanese fleet units northward from the Singapore area were detected on 21 and 22 October (west longitude—U. S. date). Submarine scouts sighted the enemy force, sank two Atago class heavy cruisers and severely damaged a third. Ships of the Third Fleet were moved into position to the eastward of the Philippines off Surigao Strait, San Bernardino Strait and the Poilo Islands. On 23 October, carrier searchers discovered two strong enemy naval forces moving eastward, one through the Sibuyan Sea and the other through the Sulu Sea.

Photographs by carrier aircraft showed that the force moving eastward through the Sibuyan Sea included five battleships, thought to be Yamato, Musashi, Nagato, Kongo and Harana; eight cruisers, two Mogami, two Tone, two Nachi, one Atago, Noshiro, and 13 destroyers. The force moving eastward through the Sulu Sea consisted of two battleships of the Yamashiro class, two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, and seven or eight destroyers.

As soon as the presence of the two enemy fleet forces in the Philippine Islands was discovered on 23 October, Hellcat fighters, Avenger torpedo planes and Helldiver dive bombers from the Third Fleet carriers were launched to attack both forces. In the Sibuyan Sea, one battleship and one cruiser were severely damaged and set afire and may have sunk. Three other battleships received bombs and torpedoes; three other heavy cruisers received bombs and torpedoes; and one light cruiser was torpedoed, capsized and sank. In the Sulu Sea bomb hits were made on both battleships. Cruisers and destroyers were strafed with rockets and machine guns.

Meanwhile, to the eastward of the Philippines, enemy shore-based aircraft were attacking our carriers. In the aerial battle that ensued, more than 150 enemy aircraft were shot down. Our losses, on which exact figures are not yet available, were light. In this attack, the carrier Princeton was hit by a bomb which caused a bad fire. Later the Princeton's

magazine blew up and the ship was so badly damaged that she had to be sunk by our own forces.

As on the afternoon of 23 October, a land-based Navy search plane discovered the presence of an enemy carrier force approximately 200 miles off Cape Engano of northern Luzon, heading south. This force consisted of 17 warships including a large carrier, believed to be of the Zulkaku class; three light carriers of the Ghitose and Zuho classes; two battleships of the Ise class with flight decks aft; a heavy cruiser of the Mogami class; a light cruiser of the Noshiro class; three cruisers of the Kiso class, and six destroyers.

To meet this serious threat, the commander, Third Fleet, concentrated several of his carrier task groups and started northward at high speed for a dawn attack.

These units of the Third Fleet steamed north at full speed through the night and caught the enemy so completely by surprise on the morning of 24 October that there was no effective air opposition. Later in the forenoon, enemy carrier aircraft which had been refueled ashore in the Philippines flew out to join their ships which already had met disaster. The enemy planes arrived too late to get into the fight and 21 were shot down by our combat patrols. In this action, the following destruction was inflicted upon the enemy:

SUNK—One carrier of the Zulkaku class, sunk by carrier aircraft; one light carrier of the Zuho class, crippled by carrier aircraft and later sunk by the gunfire of cruisers and destroyers. Two light carriers of Chitose class, sunk by carrier aircraft. One light cruiser or large destroyer sunk by gunfire. One destroyer sunk by carrier aircraft. One cruiser was severely damaged by carrier aircraft and was sunk during the night by a submarine.

Damaged—One battleship hit by two to four torpedoes and many bombs; one battleship hit by bombs;

Three cruisers damaged by bombs and gunfire. Four destroyers bombed, strafed or hit by gunfire.

None of the Third Fleet ships engaged with the enemy carrier force was damaged. The Third Fleet in this phase of the action lost ten planes, eight pilots and ten air crewmen, all shot down by antiaircraft fire. Before all the damaged enemy ships could be tracked down and destroyed the engagement was broken off to proceed to the assistance of Seventh Fleet carrier escort groups then under attack off Samar Island.

The enemy force, of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, which had been attacked in the Sibuyan Sea had sortied through the San Bernardino Strait in spite of the damage inflicted by our carrier aircraft and had attacked units of the Seventh Fleet off Samar Island during the morning of 24 October. In the ensuing battle, most of the enemy's heavy ships were badly damaged by Seventh Fleet units, assisted by carrier aircraft from the Third Fleet. One cruiser of the Mogami class was seen to sink and one destroyer was left dead in the water. The enemy force ran north-west from the scene of the action and during the early hours of darkness passed westward through the San Bernardino Strait. About 2 a. m. a straggling cruiser was sunk by gunfire of the Third Fleet.

Meanwhile, the southern enemy force had crossed the Sulu Sea, the Mindanao Sea, had attempted to pass through the Surigao Strait and met the Seventh Fleet in a night action 23-24 October. As announced by the commander in chief, Southwest Pacific Area, all units of this enemy force were sunk or decisively defeated.

On 24 October, carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet were launched against the crippled and damaged enemy, fleeing westward through the Sibuyan Sea. Damage done to the enemy during the retirement of the enemy forces through the San Bernardino Straits by the combined efforts of the Third and Seventh Fleets and shore-based aircraft of the Southwest Pacific Area included one Mogami class cruiser sunk off Mindoro Island, one Noshiro class cruiser sunk south of Mindoro Island, one battleship possibly sunk and three other battleships and three other cruisers further damaged.

The total damage inflicted on the Japanese fleet during the period 22-27 October 1944, included:

Sunk—Two battleships, four cruisers, six heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, three small cruisers or large destroyers, and six destroyers.

Severely damaged and may have sunk—One battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and seven destroyers.

Escaped in a damaged condition—Six battleships, four heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and ten destroyers.

During the same action the losses sustained by United States naval forces were one light carrier (Princeton), two escort carriers, two destroyers, one destroyer escort and a few lesser craft.

The following battleships seriously damaged at Pearl Harbor took part in these actions: West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, California and Pennsylvania. The new carriers, Lexington, Wasp and Hornet also participated.

(Continued on Next Page)

U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from Preceding Page)

In all these actions, United States submarines played a highly important part and are credited with sinking and damaging several enemy warships—both before and after the air and sea battles on 23, 24 and 25 October.

Much of the credit for the destruction inflicted on the Japanese fleet goes to the naval aviators who gallantly and relentlessly pressed their attacks home with telling effect.

No. 169, 30 Oct. — Carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet continued to attack targets in Southern Luzon on 28 Oct. In Manila Harbor a heavy cruiser, previously damaged was probably sunk while another cruiser was damaged. A third cruiser off Cavite was hit by two 1,000 pound bombs and severely damaged. An oil tanker was also damaged when it received a hit from a 1,000 pound bomb. Airfields in the vicinity of Manila were attacked.

No. 170, A conservative recapitulation of enemy aircraft losses during the past two months from 30 Aug. to the present, reported by the Third and Seventh Fleets (the latter operating under General MacArthur) shows that 1,462 planes were shot down in the air and 1,132 destroyed on the ground, making a grand total of 2,594 destroyed by Pacific Fleet carrier aircraft. In addition, 252 planes were probably destroyed or damaged. Our own losses during this period were approximately 300 carrier planes, with pilot and aircrew losses considerably less because of rescue operations which saved many lives.

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

No. 200, 25 Oct. — South of Breskens the road from Schoondijke to Oostburg is in our hands and Allied troops are on the edge of Oostburg. South of Roosendaal further gains brought us to the neighborhood of Pindorp. Some progress also was made north and northeast of Woensdrecht.

No. 201, 26 Oct. — Allied forces are fighting in Hertogenbosch, where they have driven the enemy from the north and east sections of the town. Bostel has been freed and gains have taken us several miles to the northwest.

No. 202, 27 Oct. — Northeast of Lunenburg we cleared the Germans from the Forest of Moncourt and the high ground north of the forest. Several counterattacks were repulsed in the Lunenburg sector. Northeast of Epinal we made gains against strong resistance.

No. 203, 28 Oct. — In South Beveland, Allied forces now hold the south side of the isthmus as far as the canal west of Kruiningen. Our bridgehead on the southern coast of the peninsula has been reinforced and expanded.

No. 204, 29 Oct. — In the Epinal sector we made limited gains east of Bruyres. The village of Jussarupt was taken against strong opposition. Enemy artillery fire was strong at several points in this area and also in the Vosges Mountains.

No. 205, 30 Oct. — In Zuid Beveland our troops freed Goes and linked up with our airborne force in the area of Hoedekenskerke. The airborne bridgehead was also enlarged to the westward. Defenses on the island of Walcheren were attacked yesterday by heavy bombers.

No. 206, 31 Oct. — South [Zuid] Beveland is in Allied hands. Early yesterday Goes was taken and later our forces, pushing westward along the railway, reached the causeway leading to Walcheren. By evening the enemy had been driven from the country north and south of the railway.

STRATEGIC AIR FORCES EUROPE

25 Oct. — Germany's largest railway yards, located at Hamm, oil refineries in the Hamburg-Harburg area, synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen, in the Ruhr east of the Netherlands border, and other military targets in northwestern Germany were attacked Wednesday by more than 1,200 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators.

26 Oct. — Industrial and communications targets at Bielefeld, Muenster, Hanover and in the northern Ruhr were attacked today by more than 1,200 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators.

28 Oct. — Two of western Germany's most important railway marshaling yards, at Hamm and at Muenster, were attacked Saturday by approximately 350 B-17 Flying Fortresses.

29 Oct. — Eighth Air Force reconnaissance photographs reveal that the German oil re-

finery at Monheim on the east bank of the Rhine near Cologne was knocked out of production by B-24 Liberators in an attack on 15 October.

30 Oct. — Rail and industrial targets at Hamm and Muenster and oil refineries and processing plants at Hamburg and Harburg were attacked today by more than 800 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ. ON LEYTE

25 Oct. — Leyte: Our ground forces have made extensive gains in all sectors on the front of the Twenty-fourth Corps. Forward patrols and armored units of the Seventh Division penetrated the enemy covering screen to seize San Pablo airfield and fan out to the north toward Dagami. Elements of the 96th Division, advancing on the right from Tanghas, nine miles north of Dulag, have enveloped Catmon Hill and are approaching Tabontabon.

In the northern sector the Tenth Corps has

made substantial gains to the west of Palo and Tacloban and is pushing forward from the line of hills seized from the enemy which dominate the coast between Palo and Tacloban. Small-scale enemy counter-attacks and night infiltration attempts were readily repulsed.

26 Oct. — Leyte: Junction of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth Corps has been established on the coast south of Tanauan. We now control the eastern coastal sector of Leyte from the northern end of San Juanico Strait to Dulag, a distance of forty miles.

28 Oct. — Leyte: Elements of the First Cavalry Division in an advance of ten miles along the north coast of Leyte occupied the towns of Balud and Barugo on Carigara Bay.

On Samar, other elements of the same division advancing rapidly up the west coast occupied Cathalogan, capital of Samar Province, and pushed nine miles farther to the north.

November 4, 1944

With the aid of organized local guerrillas, practically the entire island of Samar is now under our domination, and civil government will shortly be organized for the entire province.

29 Oct. — Leyte: Our ground patrols are ranging freely in all sectors. Enemy resistance is limited to localized delaying actions in Leyte Valley. In the Tenth Corps sector the First Cavalry Division in a three-mile advance along the north coast entered Carigara town.

In the Twenty-fourth Corps sector elements of the Seventh Division have driven within a mile of Dagami. On the corps' left flank patrols have entered Santa Ana, San Andre and Pangdan, on the Marabang River.

(Please turn to Page 294)



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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

L. GEN. A. A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Vandegrift entertained at dinner Monday evening in compliment to Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith, who recently commanded the ground forces at Palau Island and was also commander of the 2nd Marine Division at Tarawa, and is now on leave.

The company which met at the charming old mansion, serving as Marine Commandant's quarters included Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Allen H. Turnage, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. DeWitt Peck, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. P. Hill, Mrs. Holland M. Smith, wife of Lt. Gen. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jonett Shouse, Mr. Eugene Meyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Lewis, Jr.

When the Brazilian Ambassador and Senhora de Martins recently went to Rio de Janeiro, they were accompanied by Mrs. James V. Forrestal, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. The Ambassador returned to Washington this past week but the ladies are prolonging their stay for a few weeks longer and will not return to Washington until late this month.

A happy family reunion took place this past week when Comdr. John Harlee Carmichael returned to Washington from two years' duty in the Pacific area and arrived at the home of his mother, Mrs. Kate Wilson Carmichael with his bride, the former Miss Gordon Ellyson, whom he married the week before in San Francisco.

Joining them at 2301 Cathedral Avenue, were his maternal grandparents, Col. and Mrs. L. A. Wilson, of Sea Island, Ga., and Comdr. Carmichael's brother, Lt. (jg) Don Carmichael of the Navy Air Corps of Pensacola, and Mr. Wilson Carmichael, another brother with the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington.

During the absence of Comdr. Frederick Funke, Jr., USN, on overseas duty, Mrs. Funke is living at 3181 N. Twenty-first street, in nearby Arlington, Va., and she was hostess the other evening at a small, informal dinner, at which her guests were Mrs. Edward A. Hannegan, wife of Comdr. Hannegan, also overseas; Col. John C. Munn, USMC, and Mrs. Munn; Mrs. William Hamilton, wife of Commodore Hamilton, USN, and Col. M. L. Dawson, USMC.

Lt. Comdr. Perry M. Parrott, USNR, and Mrs. Parrott who came to Washington, two months ago; he from overseas, she from residence in San Francisco and Philadelphia, are now settled in the Capital and lately had as house guests Lt. (jg) Edward Garrison, USNR, and Mrs. Garrison, the latter a sister of Mrs. Parrott, for whom they entertained at an afternoon party Sunday before last. Lt.

and Mrs. Garrison are on their way to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he will be stationed at the Naval Architecture School.

A recent dinner party was that given by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Laporte, who entertained Mrs. Hugh Turney, wife of Capt. Turney, Mrs. Joseph Talbert, wife of Capt. Talbert, Mrs. William Gordon Beecher, wife of Capt. Beecher, and Mrs. Frederick Funke, wife of Comdr. Funke, all of the Navy with husbands at present serving out of the country. Other Navy folk at the dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Charles Hartman, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. John Waters, Capt. and Mrs. Timothy O'Brien, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Marshall, with Col. John C. Munn, USMC, and Mrs. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Custner, and Maj. John Nash, AUS, and Mrs. Nash.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. A. Stanton Merrill were guests of honor of Mrs. Robert Whitney Imbrie who entertained at an informal late afternoon party Thursday. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. William H. Standley, Mrs. Albert Niblack, Mrs. Leonard Townsend Gerow, Mrs. Robert H. Hadow, Mrs. W. E. Pattison French, Mrs. Arthur D. Condon, Mrs. James W. Boyer and Miss Margaret Fitzgerald.

After a long tour of duty in foreign service, part of which comprised the invasion of Europe, Col. Richard H. Jeschke, USMC, has returned to this country and joined Mrs. Jeschke, who has been living in Alexandria, Va. They were joined the end of this month by their daughter, Mrs. J. S. Oldfield, wife of Lt. Col. Oldfield, USMC.

Maj. Maynard Charrington Nicholl, USA, who has been stationed in Washington, has been transferred to Norfolk, Va., and he and Mrs. Nicholl have moved to nearby Hampton.

At a recent meeting at the home of Miss Suzette Fay, the junior chapter of the Army Daughters elected its officers for the ensuing year. Miss Martha Shearer is president; Miss Loessa Coffey, first vice president, and Miss Mary Fralfe, second vice president. Miss Patricia Bull is to be treasurer and Miss Ellen Gilbert recording secretary.

Officers of the United Nations are invited to attend a Thanksgiving Formal Dance given by the Service Council in the Auditorium of the Jewish Community Center, Washington, D. C., 15 November at 9 o'clock.

Preventive Maintenance is not a military secret. So talk about it to everyone and perform it on everything.



MRS. HARVEY PATERSON
GROESBECK, Jr.

who before her wedding last Saturday to Lieutenant Groesbeck was Miss Ruth Anne O'Daniel, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John Wilson O' Daniel, USA.

Weddings and Engagements

MISS Ann Culbertson Lystad, daughter of Mrs. Helmer William Lystad, Cadet Hostess of the United States Military Academy, and the late Captain Lystad, was married Friday 27 Oct., in the Cadet Chapel at West Point, to Maj. Cuyler Llewelyn Clark, Jr., USA, son of Mrs. Cuyler L. Clark, of San Antonio, Texas, and the late Colonel Clark. The ceremony was performed by Ch. John Walthour, and a reception was held at Cullum Hall.

Col. Clayton F. Wheat, professor of English and former Chaplain at the Academy, gave the bride in marriage. Her cousin, Miss Ann Thom, and Maj. Francis T. Devlin, USA, a classmate of the bridegroom, were attendants. Ushers were Lt. Col. Rex I. Heinlein and William P. Wansboro and Maj. Philip J. Moore and James McKinley.

Mrs. Clark was graduated from Holton Arms School and attended Smith College. Major Clark, who is on duty in the tactical department at the Military Academy, attended Staunton Military Academy and was graduated from West Point in 1940. The couple will live at West Point.

Comdr. Wallace Sheridan Newton, USN, and Mrs. Newton, announce the engagement of their daughter, Betty Jane, to 2nd Lt. Collier Hendrie Buffington, Jr., USMCR, of Orange Beach, Ore. The wedding will take place in December.

Col. David M. Fowler, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Fowler, of Camp Swift, Texas, announce the marriage of Colonel Fowler's sister, Esther, of the WAC Detachment, to Corp. Robert M. Shotwell, son of Capt. Robert A. Shotwell, Jr., (SC) USN, and Mrs. Shotwell, of Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, 13 Oct., in the Ft. Sam Houston Chapel, San Antonio, Tex. Ch. Walter F. McNamara officiated.

The bride attended Iowa State College and was affiliated with Alpha Delta Pi Sorority.

Corporal Shotwell attended Randolph Macon Military Academy, Swavely Prep School and Temple University. He is a member of Tau Beta Kappa Service Fraternity, and joined the Army Medical Corps in May of 1942.

Both are stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

A military wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Lillian May Wallender, daughter of Brig. Gen. Elmer F. Wallender, USA, serving in New Guinea, and Mrs. Wallender, of Arlington, Va., and Capt. John Fielding Longley, Army Air Forces, son of Col. and Mrs. Francis E. Longley, of Maplewood, N. J. The Fort Myer Chapel was the scene of the nuptials.


The bride attended George Washington University in Washington and graduated from the University of Georgia in 1942. She is a member of Alpha Delta Pi. Her husband is an alumnus of M. I. T. and served overseas eighteen months before being assigned to his present duty in Washington.

Lt. Philip Nelson Meade, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Everard Page Meade, great-grandson of the late Bishop William Meade of Virginia, and a descendant of Generals Robert E. Lee and George Meade, received his commission, 25 Oct., from the Signal Corps Officer Candidate School at Ft. Monmouth, and the following Saturday, 28 Oct., married Miss Florence Elaine Fraser, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Anthony Fraser, of New York and Scarsdale. The wedding was held in St. Bartholomew's Church in New York, the rector, the Rev. Dr. George Paul T. Sargent officiating, and a reception followed at Sherry's.

Maid of honor was Miss Joan Patricia Bourgoine, and bridesmaids were the Misses Gloria Ann Morch, who will be the bride of Lt. (jg) Edmund Fraser (MC), USNR, brother of the bride, next month; Carol Odell, Lois Paterson and Lane Marshall.

Mr. Meade was best man for his son and ushers were Lt. (jg) William Edmund Fraser, USNR; Lts. James C. Graham, and Richard H. Eck, AUS, with Mr. Reynolds Meade.

An event of especial interest to Army, Navy and Marine circles was the marriage of Ens. Jean McGregor Rawls, (Continued on Next Page)




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ANNAPOLIS, MD.
30 October, 1944

Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy, of Washington, spent the week-end as guests of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Claud A. Jones, of the Experiment Station.

Mrs. Theodore G. Hoff, wife of Capt. Hoff, USN, entertained at dinner Friday night at North Severn Officers' Mess in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Leon F. Brown. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Stuart S. Purves and Comdr. and Mrs. Donald E. Pugh.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Guls have gone to Ann Arbor, Mich., after visiting Mrs. Guls' parents, Capt. and Mrs. Earl R. Morrissey, of Prince George street.

Lt. George Weema, USN, is spending a week's leave with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. P. V. H. Weema, of Randall Court.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Felix Gyax, of Boston, have been spending a short time at Carvel Hall.

Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, widow of Major Owens, USMC, entertained at a house warming and cocktail party yesterday at her home on Conduit street, in honor of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ben B. Pickett. Mrs. Pickett is the former Miss Katharine Lewis, daughter of Capt. Mayes Livingston Lewis, USN.

Mrs. Root, wife of Capt. Ellis P. Root, USA, has arrived from Washington State to visit her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Root.

NOFOLK, VA.
2 November, 1944

Mrs. William D. Brerton entertained Thursday afternoon at a delightful tea given at the Commandant's quarters in the Navy Yard, in honor of Mrs. Samuel B. Cary, who is leaving soon to make her home in San Francisco; Mrs. Henry Bell Hodgskins, who is to make her home in New London, Conn., and Mrs. William V. Alexander, who will be making her future home in Boston, Mass.

Capt. Charles Francis Greene and Mrs. Greene were hosts on Sunday at a luncheon given at their home in Linkhorn Park, Virginia Beach, in honor of Mrs. Greene's mother and brother, Mrs. Nellie Tullis Watson, of New Orleans, La., and Bill Tullis Watson, of New York.

Mrs. Edward L. Beck, wife of Commander Beck, entertained Tuesday at a bridge luncheon given at her home on Sewell's Point road. Mrs. Beck's guests included Mrs. J. J. Mahoney, Mrs. Hurd Roberts, Mrs. H. W. Stinchcomb, Mrs. D. E. Willman, Mrs. J. A. Holbrook, Mrs. J. T. Bowers, Mrs. H. E. Haben, Mrs. A. H. Richards, and Mrs. Beck's mother, Mrs. Clyde Gray West.

The Norfolk Women's Council of the Navy League celebrated Navy Day last Friday with an open house for all members at the League's headquarters, 700 Spotswood Avenue. Tea was served from 4 to 6 p. m. Mrs. Oscar Smith, president of the Council, headed the receiving line, with Mrs. P. N. L. Bellinger and Mrs. W. R. C. Cocke.

Capt. and Mrs. James R. Dudley, who have been residing at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club, left last week for Washington, D. C., where Captain Dudley has been ordered for duty. They are residing at the Hay Adams House.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, USMC, with Mrs. Shepherd and their daughter, Miss Virginia Shepherd, arrived Friday from Charlottesville to spend the week-end with General Shepherd's mother, Mrs. Lemuel C. Shepherd, at her home on Graydon avenue.

An engagement of special interest to the Navy as well as to society generally, is that of Miss Guillelma Tyler, daughter of Mrs. Stockton Heth Tyler and the late Mr. Tyler, to Lt. Robert C. Hooper, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Fellows Hooper, of Boston. Miss Tyler, who is a graduate of St. Margaret's School, was presented to society here several seasons ago, and is a member of the Junior League. Her father, the late Mayor of Norfolk, was one of the city's outstanding citizens.

FT. THOMAS, KY.
28 October 1944

Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Anderson and children left last week for St. Petersburg, Fla., where Capt. Anderson has been assigned to the AAF Convalescent Hospital in that city.

Capt. Arthur L. Kunze spent last weekend with his family in Indianapolis.

Maj. and Mrs. J. K. Helferty had as their dinner guests last Saturday, Maj. and Mrs. J. D. Sherrer and Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Anderson.

FT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.
28 October 1944

Maj. Leon Commerford, Jr., new post engineer at Fort Harrison, was honored at Fletcher General Hospital, Cambridge, O., by the engineer department of that station with a reception before his departure for Ft. Harrison. Maj. Commerford is from Washington where he was graduated from George Washington University in 1938 as a civil engineer. He was employed by the city of Washington for two years as a designing engineer.

Capt. Paul F. Landis has arrived at Ft. Harrison from an overseas station, and Lt. Richard S. Gardner from Chicago quarter-master depot. Both are veterinary officers.

Mrs. Guilford S. Elwood has come from Chicago to join her husband, Capt. Elwood, veterinary corps, and they have taken a home at 7555 East 49th Street, Lawrence.

A dinner was given last Saturday at the Officers Club by the officers of the 798th Military Police Battalion for their wives and friends.

Capt. William A. McKinzie was honored Friday of last week by Mrs. McKinzie with a dinner party at the Officer Club followed by cards at their quarters. The affair observed Capt. McKinzie's birthday.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 587, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.)

OCTOBER 26 brought the conclusion of the Twentieth Class of the Command and General Staff School, and with it the loss to The Locators of another Foreign Legion unit. The work carried on by each member of the Foreign Legion after she has left Fort Leavenworth is most important to the organization.

The Locators would appreciate any help that you can give in locating the following officers' wives:

Mrs. Charles William Blauvelt (Helen Duke) (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. John Daly (Doree) (Col., FA, deceased); Mrs. Michael J. Garrity (Helen) (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. Robert Gresham, Jr. (Charlene) (Capt.); Mrs. Henry L. Hille (Sue) (Col., CE); Mrs. Harry J. Holt (Jean) (Maj., AC); Mrs. James G. Hurt (Elizabeth) (Lt. Col., AC, deceased); Mrs. Joseph Keenan (Beatrice) (Lt., Inf.); Mrs. Charles Kilburn (Gen.); Mrs. Clair B. Mitchell (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. Martin Megica (Lynn Gerbig) (Maj., CAC); Mrs. Francis L. Ready (Margaret) (Col., CAC); Mrs. "Babe" Retter (Dot) (Lt., FA); Mrs. R. E. Roderick (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Rudolf Smizer (Janet) (Maj. or Lt. Col.); Mrs. Ralph L. Stevenson (Nila) (Capt., AC); Mrs. J. E. Walsh (Luella) (Lt. Col., CE); Mrs. William H. S. Wright (Lt. Col., Cav.)

The Searchlight

(Navy—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

THESE addresses are wanted this week for the Searchlight:

Baker, Mrs. John L. wife Lt. Comdr. USNR; Brokenshire, Mrs. Douglas, wife Comdr. '30; Ford, Mrs. Francis D. A. wife Lt. C. '21; Harenburger, Mrs. C. H. wife Lt.; Johnson, Mrs. Frank L. wife Comdr. '30; Lord, Mrs. Charles, wife Comdr. '30; Johnson, Mrs. R. H. wife Capt. (SC) Ret'd.; Renn, Mrs. Joseph B. wife Capt. '23; Sherrill, Mrs. Wallace A. wife Lt. C.; Smart, Mrs. P. A. wife Chaplain.

Fire at Shipyard

Towering flames, seen for fifteen miles, ruined a Navy assault craft under construction on the ways at Kearny, N. J., 29 Oct. Her sister vessel, another A.K.A. class vessel, on the next way was hardly scorched. Inspectors investigating origin of the fire said there appeared to be little suspicions of sabotage.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

USNR, to Capt. Alexander Stuart Walker, Jr., USMCR, on Friday evening, 27 Oct., at 6.00 P. M. at St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Washington. Dr. Charles T. Warner officiated.

The bride, on the arm of her father, was radiant in a robe of brocade satin and full length veil, her brunette beauty making a striking contrast. Her gown was modeled on tailored lines with a full skirt with court train. Her only ornament was an heirloom diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and bouvardia.

Attending the bride were Mrs. Robert Maurice Rawls, sister-in-law of the bride, and Mrs. John Armstrong, sister of the bridegroom. The matron of honor was Mrs. Frame John Bowers, Jr., sister of the bride. The ushers were Lt. Lloyd Black, USA, Lt. Charles Henshaw, USA, Lt. Marty Hill, USN, and Lt. James Etheredge, USN. Mr. John Armstrong served his brother-in-law as best man.

Mrs. Walker is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter Owen Rawls, AGD, now sta-

Army and Navy Journal

November 4, 1944

293

tioned in Washington. She was commissioned in the Naval Reserve in July, 1943, and after serving on the staff at Northampton, Mass., she has been stationed in Washington and is now attached to the Photographic Division. She graduated from the University of Texas with highest honors. She was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Lambda Delta, Mortar Board, Orange Jackets, the Alpha Phi Social Sorority and was founder of the Army Brats Regiment.

Captain Walker attended the Texas A. and M. College and later the School of Law at the University of Texas. He has recently returned from an extended tour of the Southwest Pacific having taken part in the engagements at Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan and Tinian.

The bride and groom left immediately by plane for a short furlough with the groom's parents at the Block House Ranch, Leander, Texas.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Gordon
(Continued on Next Page)

Christmas Greetings!

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Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Ellyson, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Gordon Ellyson, of Annapolis, and the late Commander Ellyson, USN, to Comdr. John Harlee Carmichael, USN, took place on Tuesday 24 Oct., 1944, at 5:00 P. M., in San Francisco. The ceremony was performed by Father Tillman, rector of the church of St. Vincent de Paul.

Commander Carmichael is the son of Mrs. Katherine Carmichael, of Washington, D. C. He graduated in the class of 1938, U. S. Naval Academy.

The bride was given in marriage by Capt. Alva B. Court, USN, a classmate of her father's. Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. John Martine Court, wife of Lt. Comdr. Court, USNR.

After the ceremony a small reception was held at the residence of Captain and Mrs. Court.

Commander and Mrs. Carmichael are at home after 1 Nov., at El Drisco Hotel, 2901 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

Miss Elizabeth V. M. Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Pratt, of Gloucester, Va., and the late Mr. William J. Taylor, of Philadelphia, was married to Lt. Henry Clay Kinsey Spotswood, AAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Francisco Spotswood of Petersburg, Va., and a descen-

dant of Alexander Spotswood, Colonial Governor of Virginia, last Saturday at the Abington Episcopal Church with the Rev. David Henry Lewis officiating.

The bride's step-sister, Mary Pratt, was her maid of honor. Other attendants were Mrs. Wm. F. Spotswood, Jr., the Misses Rita Bullitt, Elizabeth Ann Rodgers, Bella Sinkler, Anne Wain Taylor and Elizabeth Lindsay.

William F. Spotswood, Jr., was best man for his brother and ushers included Lt. Richard Clement, AAF.

Lieutenant Spotswood has recently returned from eighteen months service in India where he twice received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Ens. John Moore Walker, Jr., USNR, son of Bishop and Mrs. Walker, of Atlanta, Ga., married Miss Carol Vander Voort, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Vander Voort, of Glen Ridge, N. J., Saturday, 28 Oct., in Christ Episcopal Church, the bridegroom's father officiating, assisted by the Rev. Charles Stires. Matron of honor for her sister was Mrs. Frederick H. Griswold, and maid of honor was Miss Mary Ann Griffith, with the Misses Carolyn Degress and Catherine Clark as bridesmaids. Mr. Thomas Brumby was best man. The reception was at the home of Mrs. Frank E. Vander Voort, grandmother of the bride.

The bride is a member of the Junior League of Newark and Ensign Walker is a graduate of the Alexandria Episcopal High School and Georgia Tech.

The engagement of Miss Jean Sutherland, daughter of Mrs. John Corbett of Romney, W. Va., and Capt. L. Lyne Smith, Jr., of the Army, son of Dr. and Mrs. Smith, of Louisville, Ky., was announced last week by Mr. and Mrs. Corbett. The bride-elect studied at Petersburg.

Miss Ruth Anne O'Daniel, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John Wilson O'Daniel, of Washington, D. C., recently became the bride of Lt. Harvey Paterson Groesbeck, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Paterson Groesbeck, of Schenectady, New York.

The marriage was solemnized in St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Del., the Rev. Andrew W. Mayer officiating.

The bride wore a gown of old-fashioned cream brocade, made with fitted bodice, bouffant skirt, long sleeves pointed over wrists, face veil and long veil over train. She carried white orchids, white roses and Stephanotis and wore gardenias in her hair. She was attended by Mrs. John Prior Sinclair.

Dr. Groesbeck, father of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Mr. George West, brother-in-law of the groom of Oreonta, New York; Lt. William Shallow, USCGR, Mr. John Munroe, of Wilmington, and Lt. Frederick Ingham, AUS.

A reception followed at the home of the Misses Nellie B. and Etta J. Wilson, 313 East Main Street, Wilmington, the house in which General O'Daniel was born.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Groesbeck will be at home after 5 Nov. at the Naval Air Station, Banana River, Fla.

Mrs. Groesbeck attended Stephen Junior College, of Columbia, Mo., and the Women's College University of Delaware from which she was graduated in 1942.

Lieutenant Groesbeck is a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, and of Cornell Medical College, Ithaca, N. Y. He has recently returned after sixteen months overseas. For a time he was stationed in the same Italian town as the bride's father. He is serving with the U. S. Navy Medical Corps. One of the happy features of the wedding day was a personal message from General O'Daniel forwarded from the Seventh Army fighting front through the American Red Cross.

U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from Page 291)

29 Oct. — Leyte: Our ground forces continued their drive through Leyte Valley. The Twenty-fourth Division in a three-pronged attack made gains up to four miles, capturing Alanglang, Cavite, Santa Cruz and Tingib. Forward units of the Seventh Division entered Dagami and with elements of the Ninety-sixth Division are advancing rapidly on Pastrana to effect a junction with the Tenth Corps. Patrols are moving toward the west coast from Abuyog.

All organized resistance in Leyte Valley has ceased. On Samar the small garrisons are helpless and can be destroyed at will.

The liberation of a million and a half Filipino people on the islands of Leyte and Samar virtually is accomplished.

31 Oct.—Leyte: Our ground forces advancing up the Leyte valley are within ten miles of the coast. Elements of the Twenty-fourth Division have driven enemy rear guards out of Jaro, the last important road junction below Carigara Bay and are moving north to effect a junction with First Cavalry units operating along the enemy's principal line of retreat to the west coast.

Near Dagami Seventh and Ninety-sixth Division units easily repulsed several minor night counter-attacks.

In the first ten days of operations on Leyte and Samar enemy casualties are estimated at 24,000. Our own casualties are 706 dead, 270 missing and 2,245 wounded, a total of 3,221.

1 Nov.—Leyte: Our drive up Leyte Valley continues unchecked. In the Tenth Corps sector units of the Twenty-fourth Division advancing on Carigara from Jaro are now eight miles from the coast.

Patrols in the Twenty-fourth Corps sector are probing westward along mountain trails.

14TH AIR FORCE, CHUNGKING

25 Oct.—On the Yellow River front B-25's, P-40's and P-51's of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese-American wing hit the Lohochai rail center twice on 23 Oct. The Peiping-Hankow railway line was heavily damaged. The north span of the Lohochai railway bridge was knocked out. Two locomotives were destroyed and one was damaged, and rolling stock was strafed and bombed.

26 Oct.—Seventeen missions of P-51's and

P-40's of the Fourteenth Air Force continued coordinated air support for Chinese ground forces in the Menghu-Kweping sector of the West River front on 25 Oct. causing heavy damage and casualties to Japanese forces attempting a break-through to the west and north.

27 Oct.—South China Area: On 26 Oct. B-24's of the Fourteenth Air Force struck at remnants of a Japanese task force fleeing from Admiral Nimitz's fleet in the South China Sea east of the Luichow Peninsula. The bombers scored two direct hits on a transport. Another direct hit left a freighter listing and burning. A tanker was bracketed and left smoking. In all, 8,000 tons of shipping were probably sunk and 1,200 tons damaged.

28 Oct.—In night operations about seventy-five miles west of the Luichow Peninsula, B-24's of the United States Fourteenth Air Force on 26 Oct. probably sank one Japanese destroyer and damaged another. They also damaged a tanker and cargo vessel.

29 Oct. — Central China: P-41's bombed enemy airfields at Yungcheng and at Anyi in the Yellow River bend. A second wave of P-51's hit the northwest airfield at Yungcheng.

31 Oct.—Central China: In operations over five fronts during the period from 28 Oct. through 29 Oct. the Fourteenth Army Air Force and Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese-American Wing knocked out the Yellow River bridge in the Peiping-Hankow railway line, destroyed eleven Japanese fighters in the air and damaged one, destroyed six Japanese bombers in the air and four on the ground and killed more than 500 Japanese troops in direct support of Chinese ground forces.

Sale of War Dogs

The Treasury Department has announced that the first group of homeless dog veterans, members of the Army K-9 Corps, will be offered for sale in about two weeks. In answer to the claim of S.P.C.A. organizations that the dogs will be sold to the highest bidders irrespective of the type of home into which they would go, the Treasury Department has stated that representatives of Dogs for Defense, Inc., in each city have been appointed to investigate the homes of bidders before a dog will be turned over to a prospective buyer, and that the best home for a particular dog will be selected irrespective of the price offered for it.

Eliminate Voting Conflict

Schedules for the delivery of registrants of voting age to Armed Forces Induction Stations will be so arranged that no individual will be denied the opportunity of voting in person 7 Nov., by reason of his shipment on 7 Nov., to an Armed Forces Induction Station for pre-induction physical examination or induction, the War Department announced this week.

No member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, including the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve, will be ordered to active service on 7 Nov., when compliance with such order will interfere with his opportunity of voting in person in the general election.

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Born

ADAMS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. James R. Adams, QMC, a son.

AGELTINGER—Born at Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Hospital, 19 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John Francis Ageltinger, USNR, a daughter, Elizabeth Lander.

ASCHER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 October 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Aaron S. Ascher, Inf., a son.

BUCKELEW—Born at Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., 11 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Albert R. Buckelew, USA, a daughter, Janis Lynn. Capt. Buckelew is on duty in France.

CAIN—Born at the Station Hospital, Fort Bragg, N. C., 21 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. David Ely Cain, a son and a daughter, grandchildren of Col. and Mrs. David E. Cain, USA.

CLARK—Born at Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J., 21 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Greenville Clark, jr., USMCR, a son, Greenville Clark, 3d.

COBURN—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, N. Y., 17 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert C. Coburn, USNR, a son, Dennis Ronald Coburn.

COCHRAN—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 16 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Bradford Cochran, AUS, a daughter, Francis Cochran.

COLLINS—Born at U. S. Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla., 24 October 1944, to Ens. and Mrs. Thomas R. Collins, USNR, a daughter.

COLOMY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, 21 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Colomy, CE, a son.

COOK—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York City, 28 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas P. Cook, AAF, 28 October 1944, a daughter, Louisa Davies Cook.

CURTIS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, 30 October 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles R. Curtis, CE, a daughter.

deBRITO—Born at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 21 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William Howard deBrito, USA, a daughter, Carol Ann deBrito.

DeVOE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 September 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Stephen J. DeVoe, TC, a daughter.

DUFFY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 October 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. John J. Duffy, FA, a son.

FEICHTER—Born in Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. F. C. Feichter, USNR, a son, Frederick Charles Feichter.

FLYNN—Born at Bay Ridge Hospital, 22 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward J. Flynn, a son, Edward Joseph Flynn, II.

GARRETT—Born in Washington, D. C., 26 September 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. M. Singleton Garrett, a daughter, Elizabeth Chambers Garrett.

GIBSON—Born recently at their home in Ramsey, Greenwood, Va., to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Langhorne Gibson, USNR, a daughter, their fourth child.

GILLON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 October 1944, to Col. and Mrs. Paul U. Gillon, OD, a son.

GRAY—Born at Sloane Hospital, New York City, N. Y., 26 October 1944, to Ens. and Mrs. John Davis Gray, USNR, a daughter, their second child, Pauline Gray.

HASLER—Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 19 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Tabor Hasler, jr., USNR, a daughter, Joan Leigh Hasler.

HERSHBERGER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. William O. Hershberger, SC, a daughter.

KEILLOR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 October 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George D. Keillor, CE, a son.

KENNEY—Born at Scott and White Hospital, Temple, Texas, 25 October 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Matthew Robert Kenney, Inf. (TD) AUS, a daughter, Karen.

KIERNAN—Born in the Presbyterian Hospital, Newark, N. J., 20 October 1944, to Ens. and Mrs. James A. Kiernan, jr., a son, James Kiernan, 3d.

KROMER—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Jackson, S. C., 26 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. William Annesley Kromer, their second child, a daughter, Marcia Annesley Kromer, grandchild of Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, USA-Ret., of Mrs. John D. Wainwright, of Asheville, N. C., and of Mrs. Arnold Stewart Brekry, of New York. Before her marriage Mrs. Kromer was the former Jane Arnold Brekry, of Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

LOWE—Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 October 1944, to Comdr. and Mrs. John T. Lowe, jr., USN, a son, David Lindsay Lowe, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lowe, of Lexington, N. C., and of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frank W. Rockwell, USN.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

MACY—Born at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 24 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William Kingsland Macy, jr., USNR, a son, William Kingsland Macy, 3rd.

MANN—Born at the Hartford (Conn.) Hospital, 1 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. William H. Mann, jr., SC, AUS, a son, William Henry III, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mann, of Chicago, Ill., and of Mrs. H. Allen Winslow, of Fall River, Mass., and the late Lt. Col. Winslow, USA-Ret.

MILLER—Born at Bethesda (Md.) Hospital, 24 October 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. William H. Miller, AAF, a daughter.

MULLIN—Born at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 October 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. William H. Mullin, FA, USA, (USMA, '40), a son, William H. Mullin, 3d, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Bonde, of Foxall Village, Washington, D. C. Major Mullin is on duty at Fort Riley, Kans.

NIXON—Born at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 24 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Jones Nixon, 3d, USN, a daughter.

OLSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 October 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Enar B. Olson, AAF, a son.

O'NEILL—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, 26 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Edwin J. O'Neill, AC, a daughter. Lt. O'Neill is serving overseas.

PALMER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. J. Hambleton Palmer, USA, a son, Douglas Hambleton Palmer.

PETERSON—Born at St. Francis Hospital, Miami Beach, Fla., 9 September 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Francis Martin Peterson, AC, USA, a daughter, Ellen, granddaughter of Mrs. Frank M. Andrews and the late Lt. Gen. Andrews, USA, and great granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, USA.

PRESTON—Born at Del Rio, Texas, 18 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Arthur Murchinson Preston, jr., AC, a daughter, Patricia Ann, granddaughter of Mrs. Allan Eugene Smith and the late Lt. Col. Smith, USA, and of Mr. A. M. Preston, veteran of World War I.

PRIDGEON—Born at Naval Hospital, U. S. Naval Training Station, Sampson, N. Y., 14 October 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles T. Pridgeon, DC, USN, a daughter, Sandra Anne.

RAGSDALE—Born in Neosho, Mo., 14 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John W. Ragdale, a son, John W. Ragdale, jr.

REGER—Born at University Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa, 18 October 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Charles K. Reger, DC, a daughter, Jane.

SCHRODER—Born at Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, N. Y., 21 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Carol Bruce Schroder, a daughter, Carol Bruce. Lt. Schroder is now on duty in France.

SHERWOOD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 30 October 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. R. Sherwood, a son.

SLOAN—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York City, 28 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, 3d, AAF, a son, who will be named for his father.

STEPHENS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 September 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Ben Stephens, jr., CE, a son.

STEVENSON—Born at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., recently, to Maj. and Mrs. Henry C. Stevenson, QMC, a daughter.

STRONG—Born at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass., 25 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Frederick de R. Strong, USNR, a son.

SUNDSTROM—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 September 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Ragnar N. Sundstrom, FA, a daughter.

SUPPLEE—Born at the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 10 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward A. Supplee, AUS, a son, who will be named for his father.

SUSSMANN—Born at Fort Knox Station Hospital, Fort Knox, Ky., 25 September 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Anthony Susmann, USA, a son, William Anthony Susmann, jr.

TOLMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 October 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Lee P. Tolman, CE, a daughter.

TRUNDLE—Born at the French Hospital, New York City, 19 September 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Sidney A. Trundle, jr., USA, a son, who will be named for his father.

WEST—Born in the Nassau Hospital, Minneola, Long Island, N. Y., 27 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Matthew Tighman West, USNR, a son, who will be named for his father.

WIGGINS—Born at Weymouth Hospital, South Weymouth, Mass., 7 October 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Raymond Wiggins, USN, a daughter, Daphne Anne.

Married

ALPERT-MILLS—Married in New York City, 29 October 1944, Miss Helen Mills to Lt. William Alpert, AAF.

AVERY-KINGSTON—Married in Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C., 28 October 1944, Miss Roberta Kingston to Lt. Samuel D. Avery, jr., AUS, son of Col. and Mrs. Avery, USA, of Washington, D. C.

BARNEY-OCKERHAUSEN—Married in the post chapel at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., 2 October 1944, Miss Helen Ockerhausen to Lt. Alfred E. Barney, AUS.

BATTEY-ANDERSON—Married in St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 27 October 1944, Miss Jean Frances Anderson to Ens. Bryan Mann Battey, USNR.

BLOCHER-WRIGHT—Married in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., 28 October 1944, Miss Emily Wright to Lt. Paul Everett Blocher, USNR.

BOWERS-FOSTER—Married in Trinity Parish Church, St. Augustine, Fla., 12 October 1944, Miss Alice Harriette Foster to Lt. (jg) George Franklin Bowers, AC, USNR.

BOYAJIAN-MCAULIN—Married in St. Mark's Methodist Church, Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y., 28 October 1944, Miss Jessie R. L. McAulin to Lt. John Harry Boyajian, USNR.

CARMICHAEL-ELLYSON—Married in San Francisco, Calif., 24 October 1944, Miss Elizabeth Gordon Ellyson, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Gordon Ellyson, of Annapolis, Md., and the late Comdr. Ellyson, USN, to Comdr. John Harlee Carmichael, USN (USNA, '30).

CASTLE-MEREDITH—Married in Christ Church Chapel, Winnetka, Ill., 25 October 1944, Miss Jacqueline Cabell Meredith, of Washington, D. C., to Lt. William Donald Castle, USNR, of Honolulu, T. H.

CHEWNING-SCHLEMMER—Married in the post chapel, Fort Meyer, Va., 28 October 1944, Lt. (jg) Vivian Elizabeth Schlemmer, USNR, to 1st Lt. William Jeffries Chewning, jr., AUS.

CLARK-LYSTAD—Married in the U. S. Military Academy Chapel, West Point, N. Y., 27 October 1944, Miss Ann Culbertson Lystad, daughter of Mrs. H. W. Lystad and the late Capt. Lystad, USA, to Maj. Cutler Llewellyn Clark, jr., USA, (USMA, '40), son of Mrs. Clark and the late Colonel Clark, USA.

CONSTANTINO-BAILEY—Married at Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y., 27 October 1944, Miss Joyce Bailey to Capt. Severino Nicola Constantino, AAF.

DAMERON-BURGESSER—Married at the home of her parents at Darien, Conn., 29 October 1944, Madelyn Nichols Burgess to Lt. (jg) Charles Franklin Dameron, USNR.

DEININGER - TOWNEND—Married in the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., 26 October 1944, Miss Janice Morse Townend to Ens. Donald LeRoy Deininger, USNR.

DELANY-HART—Married in Our Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 28 October 1944, Miss Melene Ann Hart to Capt. A. Graham Delany, AUS.

DUNLAP-SEARLES—Married in Highland Avenue Methodist church, Ossining, N. Y., 23 October 1944, Miss Elizabeth S. Searles to Lt. Samuel Dunlap, USMCR, stationed at New River, N. C.

FACE-SCHUTZE—Married in the rectory of Sacred Heart Cathedral, Richmond, Va., 21 October 1944, Miss Mary Maxine Schutze to Lt. Edward Gill Face, jr., MC, AUS.

FFIELD-MACDONALD—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, 27 October 1944, Miss Jeanette Eleanor MacDonald to Ens. James Edward Ffield, USNR.

GERING-STEVENS—Married in Makemie Presbyterian Church, Snow Hill, Md., 18 October 1944, Miss Cherry Stevens to Lt. George Washington Gering, jr., son of Capt. and Mrs. George Washington Gering, USA-Ret.

GLENNON-BAILEY—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 27 October 1944, Miss Dickie Glen Bailey, of Charleston, S. C., to Lt. Comdr. Harrison Randolph Glennon, jr., USNR, son of Lt. Comdr. Glennon, USN-Ret.

GORMAN-SKENDER—Married in Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church, Lynchburg, Va., 17 October 1944, Miss Mary Elizabeth Skender to Lt. Col. Cornelius E. Gorman, MC, AUS.

GRANDERSON-LEGUM—Married in Norfolk, Va., 15 October 1944, Miss Thelma Legum to Capt. Leon M. Granderson, USA.

GREGG-NORFLEET—Married in the Church of the Ascension, Norfolk, Va., 28 October 1944, Miss Marion Norfleet to Lt. Clarence Bill Gregg, USN.

GROESBECK-O'DANIEL—Married in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Del.,

Army and Navy Journal 295 November 4, 1944

28 October 1944, Miss Ruth Anne O'Daniel, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John Wilson O'Daniel, USA, to Lt. Harvey Paterson Groesbeck, MC, AUS.

HIGGINS-KLINEINST—Married in St. Martin's Church, Baltimore, Md., 26 October 1944, Miss Celeste Klineinst to 1st Lt. Edward J. Higgins, AAF.

HOFFMAN-KRAFT—Married in Sacred Heart Church, Coronado, Calif., 19 October 1944, Miss Gertrude Shepherd Kraft to Lt. Comdr. William Rhyne Hoffman, USNR.

HOVEY-DRISCOLL—Married in St. James' Episcopal Church, Montclair, N. J., 28 October 1944, Lt. (jg) Helen Barbara Driscoll, USNR, to Lt. James Hovey, USNR.

HUTTMAN-FITZGERALD—Married at Army Air Base, Yuma, Ariz., 7 October 1944, Miss Muriel Fitzgerald to FO. Charles F. Huttman, AAF.

JACKSON-TRIER—Married in the Cottage of Hampshire House, New York City, 30 October 1944, Miss Rye Trier to Lt. Maurice G. Jackson, USNR.

JACOBUS-OTIS—Married in West Side Presbyterian Church, Ridgewood, N. J., 26 October 1944, Miss Evelyn Irene Otis to Lt. Neil Jacobus, USNR.

JAMES-HAAG—Married in the post chapel at Fort Riley, Kans., 16 October 1944, Miss Margaret Ellizabeth Haag to Lt. Evan E. James, AUS.

JENNINGS-McGEARY—Married in Wick-enburg, Ariz., 20 October 1944, Miss Peggy Catherine McGeary to 1st Lt. S. Carlton Jennings, AAF.

JOHNSON-GWYNN—Married in the First Baptist Church, Galveston, Texas, 15 October 1944, Miss Ann Elizabeth Gwynn to Lt. Comdr. Clifford Hastings Johnson, jr., USNR.

KIRCH-NELES—Married in Wyoming Presbyterian Church, Maplewood, N. J., 29 October 1944, Miss Lillian Ekins Nelles to Lt. (jg) Roy Harrison Kirch, jr., USNR.

LAASSITER-LORDAN—Married in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jackson Heights, N. Y., 28 October 1944, Miss Patricia Ann Lordan to Ens. Robert Roland Laassiter, jr., USNR.

LORD-MACHLIN—Married in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Fort Washington, Long Island, N. Y., 27 October 1944, Miss Peggy Jane Machlin to Ens. Laurance William Lord, USNR.

LYON-MURRAY—Married in Presbyterian Church, White Plains, N. Y., 28 October 1944, Miss Jean Mary Murray to T.Sgt. Robert Leigh Lyon, USMC.

MASICA-MULCAHY—Married in Portsmouth, N. H., 23 September 1944, Miss Patricia Marie Mulcahy, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Mulcahy, USA, of St. Paul, Minn., to Ens. Eugene Milo Masica, USN.

MASSEY-BOYKIN—Married in the Episcopal Church, El Paso, Texas, 21 October 1944, Miss Charlotte Boykin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Jess Boykin, USA, to Capt. William Lawson Massey, AAF.

MAYS-KRAUSS—Married in East Orange, N. J., 28 October 1944, Miss Janet Dorothy Krauss to Ens. George Winton Mays, USNR.

McCALL-SCHULTEIS—Married in St. John's Lutheran Church, Richfield, N. J., 25 October 1944, Miss Grace Schulteis to Lt. James A. McCall, AUS.

MEADE-FRASER—Married in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 28 October 1944, Miss Florence Elaine Fraser to Lt. Philip Nelson Meade, SC, AUS, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

MILLARD-ARMSTRONG—Married in Hilon, N. Y., 25 October 1944, Miss Mary Nancy Armstrong to Lt. Ernest B. Millard, (MC) USNR.

MILLER-SCHAFF—Married in Flagler Memorial Church, St. Augustine, Fla., 27 October 1944, Miss Elizabeth Harriman Schaff to Lt. Danforth Miller, jr., USMCR.

NIX-MASON—Married in the Church-in-the-Gardens, Forest Hills, N. Y., 25 October 1944, Ens. Constance Alicia Mason, USNR, to Ens. Robert Arnold Nix, (SC) USNR.

OAKLAND-WILLIAMS—Married in Trinity Methodist Church, Cape Charles, Va., 21 October 1944, Miss Frances L. Williams to Lt. Joseph Arthur Oakland, AUS.

PERRY-LITTLE—Married in Christ Church, Pelham Manor, N. Y., 26 October 1944, Miss Nancy Palmer Little to Lt. William C. Perry, jr., USNR.

QUINN-RYAN—Married in Holy Name Church, Manchester, England, 7 October 1944, Miss Frances Ryan, of Ireland, to Lt. A. Kevin Quinn, SC, AUS.

REA-FRIEND—Married in Selden Chapel of Christ and St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., 26 October 1944, Miss Ruth Jackson Friend to Lt. William Freeland Rea, 3d, USCG.

ROBINSON-Du BOSCH—Married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Queens Village, Long Island, N. Y., 28 October 1944, Miss Jean Du Bosch to Capt. John C. Robinson, AAF.

(Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

SATTERWHITE-BENNETT—Married in St. Chrysostom Church, Chicago, Ill., 28 October 1944, Miss Barbara Bennett to Lt. Thomas B. Satterwhite, jr., USNR.

SCHIRMER-HILL—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 28 October 1944, Miss Mary Regina Hill to Lt. David Austin Schirmer, AAF.

SHOTWELL-FOWLER—Married in Fort Sam Houston Chapel, San Antonio, Texas, 13 October 1944, Miss Esther Fowler, sister of Col. David M. Fowler, Inf., USA, to Cpl. Robert M. Shotwell, jr., son of Capt. Robert A. Shotwell (SC) USN.

SMITH-HUNTER—Married in the First Congregational Church, Stamford, Conn., 26 October 1944, Miss Allison Hunter to Ens. Thomas Wallace Smith, 3d, USNR.

SPOTSWOOD-TAYLOR—Married in Abington Church, White Marsh, Va., 28 October 1944, Miss Elizabeth Vanuxem Maynard Taylor to Lt. Henry Clay Spotswood, AAF.

STEVENSON-NOYES—Married in the chapel of St. George's Episcopal Church, New York City, 28 October 1944, Miss Nancy Woodward Noyes to Lt. (jg) Nevin John Stevenson, jr., USNR.

STOCKLY-GRAY—Married in Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 25 October 1944, Miss Grace Remsen Gray to Lt. (jg) George Jeffers Stockly, jr., USNR.

TERRY-HEISKELL—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Little Rock, Ark., 27 October 1944, Miss Grace Netherland Heiskell to Capt. Walter Bliss Terry, FA, AUS.

TORBERT-BENSON—Married in the chapel of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y., 28 October 1944, Miss Evelyn Louise Benson to Lt. (jg) Vance Wiley Torbert, jr., USNR.

TURNER-HARTSTEIN—Married in New York City, 28 October 1944, Miss Elaine Honie Hartstein to Lt. Frank Turner, AAF.

VITRAY-GALLIEN—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Miami, Fla., 29 October 1944, Miss Jane Johnston Gallien to Ens. George Alain Vitray, USNR.

WALKER-RAWLS—Married in St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 27 October 1944, Ens. Jean McGregor Rawls, USNR, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter Owen Rawls, AGD, USA, to Capt. Alexander Stuart Walker, jr., USMCR.

WALKER-VANDERVOORT—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Glenridge, N. J., 28 October 1944, Miss Carol Vander Voort to Ens. John Moore Walker, jr., USNR, son of the Right Rev. John Moore Walker, DD, Bishop of Atlanta, and Mrs. Walker.

WARE-BUCK—Married in Homeland, Baltimore, Md., 14 October 1944, Miss Adele Charlotte Buck to Lt. John Allen Ware, jr., USMCR.

WEIR-DAVIS—Married in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 30 October 1944, Miss Lynn Davis, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Davis, of Washington, D. C., to Lt. John Gordon Weir, AAF, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John M. Weir, USA.

WENMAN-HUSZAGH—Married in St. Bede's Chapel of Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., 28 October 1944, Miss Jane Henrietta Huszagh to Ens. James Taylor Wenman, USNR.

WIDMARK-MCDOWELL—Married in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 24 October 1944, Miss Barbara Louise McDowell to Lt. (jg) George Norman Widmark, USNR.

WILMOT-MYERS—Married in the chapel at Billings General Hospital, Fort Harrison, Ind., 18 October 1944, Miss Maxine M. Myers to Lt. Basil A. Wilmot, overseas patient in Billings Hospital.

YOUNG-MUNDY—Married in the chapel of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., 21 October 1944, Miss Marion Claire Mundy to Ens. Seymour Robinson Young, USNR.

Died

BULLIS—Died on 22 October 1944, Miss Anita Withers Bullis, daughter of the late General and Mrs. John S. Bullis, USA, and granddaughter of the late Col. John Withers, USA. Interment in San Fernando Cemetery No. 1, San Antonio, Texas.

CLEGG—Killed in bomber crash at Chatham Field, Ga., 29 October 1944, Lt. Robert Grant Clegg, AAF, of Morristown, Md.

COLE—Killed in bomber crash, near March Field, Calif., 24 October 1944, 2nd Lt. Roy S. Cole, AAF, of Kingsville, Texas.

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COOPER—Died in Army Service Forces regional hospital, Pasadena, Calif., 23 October 1944, Col. Avery J. Cooper, CAC, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Ona Gibson Cooper, of Washington, D. C., and by four sons, Lt. Col. A. J. Cooper, jr., CAC; Capt. Robert Gibson Cooper, CAC, Corregidor veteran, and now a Japanese war prisoner, 2nd Lt. Kenneth Banks Cooper, CE, on duty in the Southwest Pacific area, and Cadet Richmond James Cooper, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and by three daughters, Miss Ona Gibson Cooper, of New York City, and Mrs. Robert E. L. Thomas and Miss Caroline Jennings Cooper, of Washington, D. C.

DEVEREUX—Died at Chevy Chase, Md., 27 October 1944, Mrs. Annie Sinnott Devereux, wife of the late Dr. John Ryan Devereux; mother of Lt. Col. J. P. S. Devereux, USMC, Maj. John R. Devereux, jr., AAC, Maj. J. Ashton Devereux, AAC, Sgt. Tristram Devereux, RCAF; mother-in-law of Col. R. H. Jeschke, USMC, Lt. Col. R. F. Crist, USMC, Capt. Harry T. Chase, USN; grandmother of Capt. R. H. Jeschke, jr., USMC, Sgt. John R. Devereux, III, USMC, Naval Air Cadets Joseph S. Devereux, jr., and Kemp Devereux; grandmother-in-law of Lt. Col. John S. Oldfield, USMC. Also surviving are two other sons, Joseph and Edward Devereux, and four daughters, Mrs. R. H. Jeschke, Mrs. Harry T. Chase, Mrs. R. F. Crist and Miss Agnes Devereux, nineteen grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

GALIOTO—Killed in bomber crash near March Field, Calif., 24 October 1944, 2nd Lt. Anthony V. Gallioto, AAF, of Bloomfield, N. J.

JOHNSON—Died at her home in Monterey, Calif., 22 October 1944, Mrs. Catherine Rodrick Johnson, mother of Mrs. Frederick L. Knudsen and grandmother of Catherine W. Knudsen.

OSMERS—Died at his home in Tacoma, Wash., 24 October 1944, Mr. Chris F. Osmers, father of Mrs. LaRue, wife of Col. Frank LaRue, USA, and of Mrs. Pilet, wife of Col. Nunez C. Pilet, USA.

RANDALL—Died at the home of her daughter in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Anna W. Randall, wife of Col. Joseph F. Randall, USA-Ret. Survived by her husband, three daughters, Mrs. Charles Proctor and Misses Bertha and Margaret Randall, and two brothers, all of Washington.

RANDALL—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 27 October 1944, Col. Albert E. Randall, USMC, in command of Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Survived by his widow and two daughters.

SLADE—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 October 1944, Lt. Col. William Bonner Slade, AUS. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Constance Slade, of New York City, a brother, Mr. C. Blount Slade, jr., Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., and a sister, Mrs. George Carhart, of Exeter, N. H.

SPENCER—Died at Camp Lejeune, N. C., 23 October 1944, Col. Ery Milton Spencer, USMC. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Helen Catherine Spencer.

VOGEL—Killed in bomber crash near Chatham Field, Ga., 29 October 1944, Lt. James Harold Vogel, AAF, of Savannah, Ga.

VOLANDT—Died at Doctors' Hospital, Washington, D. C., recently, Mrs. William F. Volandt, wife of Col. W. F. Volandt, USA, mother of Mrs. R. F. Stearley and Mrs. B. F. Duchwall and grandmother of Marjorie, Bill and Stearley Duchwall.

WEAVER—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 October 1944, Maj. Gen. Walter Reed Weaver, USA-Ret., (USMA '08), son of the late Maj. Gen. E. M. Weaver, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth K. J. Weaver, of Smithfield, Va., and a sister.

WILSON—Killed in bomber crash near Chatham Field Ga., 29 October 1944, Lt. James T. Wilson, AAF, of Hances Point, Northeast, Md.

WOLFE—Died at Fletcher General Hospital, Cambridge, Ohio, 26 October 1944, Lt. Col. Rowland D. Wolfe, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Alma Elliott Wolfe, a daughter, Miss Virginia Lee Wolfe, and a son, Capt. Rowland D. Wolfe, jr., DC, USA, son duty at Camp Gruber, Okla.

Red Cross Women on Ships

First American Red Cross women assigned to Navy hospital ships will sail shortly aboard the "Refuge." Red Cross National Headquarters announced 1 Nov. This marks the beginning of a new service requested by the Navy.

Red Cross workers formerly had been assigned only to army hospital ships which give medical care and treatment while transporting patients overseas.

Two Red Cross hospital workers will sail on the "Refuge." They are Miss Leona McGowan of South Clinton, Ia., in charge of Red Cross work on the ship, and Miss Katherine Bush of Santa Monica, Calif., who will assist her. Both have been serving in Red Cross domestic hospital units.

Obituaries

Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, USA-Ret., former acting chief of the Army Air Corps and former commanding general of the AAF Technical Training Command, died 27 Oct. at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., of heart disease following an illness of several months.

General Weaver, who was born in Charleston, S. C., 23 Feb., 1885, was the son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Weaver.

Following graduation from the Military Academy he was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry, 14 Feb. 1908. In 1921 he was graduated from the Air Corps Primary Training School, then the Advanced Flying School, and took bombardment training before entering the Office of the Chief of Air Staff in Washington.

General Weaver was named acting chief of the Air Corps in December, 1941, and served in that capacity until his assignment to command the Technical Training Command. He was retired 31 Dec. 1943, a few days after receiving the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service" as Commanding General, Technical Training Command, from 7 March 1942, to 7 July 1943.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth K. J. Weaver, Fort Boykin, Smithfield, Va., and a sister, Mrs. Duncan Stewart, of New York, N. Y.

Funeral services were held at the graveside in Arlington National Cemetery 30 Oct., with full military honors.

Honorary pallbearers were:

Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel and Services, Maj. Gen. Junius W. Jones, the Air Inspector.

Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Military Aide to the President, Brig. Gen. Ray L. Owens, Deputy Chief of Air Staff.

Brig. Gen. William W. Welsh, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Training.

Mr. John Paul Riddle, Tampa, Fla., Mr. L. I. Hartmeyer, vice president, The Aviation Corporation, New York City.

Mr. W. F. B. Henderson, Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Albert I. Lodwick, president, Lodwick School of Aeronautics, Lakeland, Fla.

Col. Avery J. Cooper, USA, distinguished Army Coast Artillery commander, died 29 October in the Army Service Forces regional hospital in Pasadena, Calif. At the time of his death, he was on sick leave from duties as chief of the military police division of the Provost Marshal's Office.

Colonel Cooper was born in Rauch, Ore., 7 Feb. 1889. He enlisted as a private of the Oregon Volunteers in 1908 and took part in campaigns in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery 23 Sept. 1901.

He organized the first ammunition train in World War I and was cited for bravery in the Soissons campaign of 1918 in France. He served on the General Staff from July 1936 to August 1938. The following year the colonel became commander of the Second Coast Artillery District in New York.

Colonel Cooper retired in June 1942, but returned to active duty. He was taken ill 31 October 1943 and admitted to Walter Reed Hospital from which he was transferred for treatment to Pasadena.

Colonel Cooper is survived by his wife, and four sons and three daughters, Lt. Col. A. J. Cooper, jr., CAC; Capt. Robert G. Cooper, CAC; 2nd Lt. Kenneth B. Cooper, CE; Cadet Richmond J. Cooper, USMA; Miss Ona G. Cooper, Mrs. Robert E. Thomas and Miss Caroline J. Cooper.

Funeral services for Col. Albert E. Randall, USMC-Ret., commanding officer of the Marine Barracks at Philadelphia Navy Yard, who died 27 Oct. at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital were held at 3:00 p.m. 31 Oct., at the Navy Yard Chapel. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Colonel Randall, who had been the barracks commanding officer since August, 1938, was standing with the staff of Rear Adm. Milo F. Draemel, USN, waiting to receive President Roosevelt when he sustained a heart attack.

A veteran of 40 years in the Marine Corps, Colonel Randall has served in practically every place in the world where Marines go. Prior to his duty at Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1938, he was commanding officer of Marine Barracks at the Naval Station in Guam. Born 15 December 1881 in Nebraska, Colonel Randall was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marines on 6 Dec. 1904. He has a total of ten years of duty on foreign

soil in addition to two years of duty at sea. On 30 June 1941 he was retired, but at his own request remained on active duty.

He is survived by his wife; two daughters, Lucille L., and Elizabeth L.; a sister, Miss Nellie Randall, and a niece, Miss Jane McBel.

Lt. Col. Rowland D. Wolfe, USA-Ret., a unit officer for the ROTC at Ohio State University since 1940, died 28 Sept. at Fletcher General Hospital.

A physician and veteran of World War I, Colonel Wolfe had served in the Army Medical Corps since 1916. He was a member of the American Expeditionary Force and after the war was stationed at posts in the United States and Hawaii.

Born in Hagerstown, Md., 6 Dec. 1885, Col. Wolfe was a graduate of George Washington University and the Army Medical School. A Mason, he was also a member of Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity. In 1924 he received a fellowship from the American College of Surgery.

Retiring in 1939 on a physical disability, Colonel Wolfe was recalled to active duty in 1940 and assigned to the university ROTC unit as senior instructor in medicine. In June, 1943, he became commanding officer of the ASTP medical battalion.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Virginia Lee, and a son, Capt. Rowland Wolfe, jr., DC.

Navy Educational Opportunities

Rear Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, USN, Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel, said this week that many naval personnel are taking advantage of the Navy's six-point Educational Services Program which includes war orientation, off duty classes, vocational consultations, a hospital educational program, a language program and correspondence courses.

At present Educational Services Officers are visiting more than 300 vessels a month to make the program available to all sea service personnel.

Admiral Denfeld said that he felt the Navy is providing excellent opportunities to personnel by providing these services. "These subjects will not only be useful in increasing personnel efficiency while the men and women are in service, but will be valuable to them as they go back into civilian life," he stated.

The war orientation program includes news broadcasts over loudspeaker systems to keep many Navy men informed on war news and give them background, maps and posters, pocket guides, books and pamphlets.

Off duty classes are held in subjects closely allied to regular duties, and in general subjects. Courses include algebra, trigonometry and other mathematics, slide rule, physics, theory of flight, navigation, shorthand, English, Spanish, radio and other fields.

In a program of vocational counseling, the Educational Services officers map out the education program best suited to an individual's needs, abilities and interests. They provide information on vocations and professions, on training required for each, and advice on how to acquire the training. It has been estimated that some 12,000 such interviews are presently held each month.

The hospital program brings Educational Services to convalescents at the request and with the cooperation of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Thousands of correspondence courses are made available. In addition, educational films are shown at the hospitals under the program.

The language program provides recordings and language manuals for vessels and stations all over the world. In addition, special instructions are given to officer personnel in Washington, who need language training before going out to foreign duty.

The correspondence courses are supplied to personnel by the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wis., with the cooperation of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Commands Second Air Force

Maj. Gen. Robert B. Williams, recently returned from the European theater, has replaced Maj. Gen. Uzal G. Ent as commander of the Second Air Force with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo.

General Ent is still at Brooks General Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, recovering from injuries received in a plane crash.

BUY WAR BONDS!

Remove Republican Ballot Officer
 Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) and the Navy Department disclosed this week that Lt. Comdr. Edward McGinnis had been removed from assignment as a war ballot officer and assigned to other duties because he formerly had been active in Republican party work.

Senator Ferguson, who failed in attempts to have the matter investigated by the Senate Campaign Committee, of which he is a member, said that Commander McGinnis was removed on remonstrances of Mayor Kelly, of Chicago, that the officer "would not get any votes for Roosevelt."

The Senator said that Mayor Kelly approached Lt. Paul A. Dever, an assistant ballot officer, and said:

"I understand you have a Lieutenant Commander McGinnis working on the servicemen's voting program for the Navy. What's he doing there?"

Lieutenant Dever replied, according to Mr. Ferguson, that "he's a naval officer who has had a lot of administrative experience. He is one of our war ballot officers."

"Well, he won't get any votes for Roosevelt," Senator Ferguson quoted Mr. Kelly as replying, and quoted Lieutenant Dever as responding:

"He had better not try to get any votes for Roosevelt, or for anyone else, or he will be courtmartialed."

Mr. Kelly then said, Mr. Ferguson reported, that he would ask the President to have Commander McGinnis removed from the post, and that the officer was removed after Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) spoke to Under Secretary of the Navy Bard.

The Navy stated that Commander McGinnis' removal from his post did "not in any way reflect on him," but was "to protect him and the Navy from possible unjustified criticism."

The department's statement follows: "The Undersecretary of the Navy wrote a letter concerning the McGinnis case to the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee and since no reply or comment came from the committee Mr. Bard assumed that the explanation was satisfactory to the committee as a whole."

"Mr. Bard said that the Navy distributed ballots all over the world in a nonpartisan way. Lieut. Comdr. McGinnis was challenged by Senator Lucas as having been active in Republican Party activities in Illinois."

"That was before McGinnis was assigned work and was in training. Investigation found he had been active and he was transferred to other duties which he chose. It was explained to McGinnis that the action was not in any way to reflect on him but to protect him and the Navy Department from possible unjustified criticism."

"The transfer was agreed to by Captain Puleston, Navy voting officer. At no time did Lucas say anything about getting the vote for Roosevelt and at no time did Mr. Bard talk to Mayor Kelly, of Chicago."

MacArthur Praises His Men

In a field-dated general order, General Douglas MacArthur praised the performance of the land, naval and air forces under him, declaring that they "have our holds now" on the Philippines and will "not relax the grip until Bataan and Corregidor once more rise to life."

His message follows: "Now that its initial phases have been successfully accomplished, as Commander in Chief of the campaign to liberate the Philippine Islands, I wish to express the admiration and gratitude I feel to all commanders

and to all ranks for the determination, fortitude and courage they have displayed under the most difficult, dangerous and complex situation."

"The magnificent coordination displayed by the services was as marked as the special tactical efficiency of the various branches. The ground troops have shown a tenacity of purpose which has carried them unflinchingly through every ordeal. The tactical skill with which the troops have been maneuvered has not only outwitted the enemy but has resulted in a relatively low casualty rate that is unsurpassed in the history of war."

"General Krueger has written his name high in the annals of generalship. The Navy components operating under my command have not only shown complete loyalty to a commander in chief drawn from another branch, but have exhibited an elasticity in tactical problems and that grim unflinching courage in combat which have so characterized our Navy from its very origin."

"The Australian squadron conducted itself in accordance with the highest tradition of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

"Admiral Kinkaid has shown himself to be one of the great naval leaders of our day."

"The air forces assigned to me, both land and sea, have fought with a ferocity and intelligence never surpassed even by the brilliant performance of this branch of the service in the present war. General Kenny and Admiral Sprague have confirmed their high place in the annals of their ranks."

"I am deeply grateful to the covering forces of the Third Fleet for their grand and successful advance forays and for their timely intervention at a critical moment in the decisive naval action following the initial landing."

"To the Philippine people, civil populace as well as guerrilla, led by President Osmeña, I wish to express my deep appreciation for their complete cooperation and help to our cause both before and during the operation."

"To my loyal staff, I thank them personally for their unflinching devotion through endless


hours of toll, perplexity and suspense when they so unflinchingly gave me of their soul sustenance."

"We have our holds now and I shall not relax the grip until Bataan and Corregidor once more rise to life. Almighty God has blessed our arms."

"DOUGLAS MacARTHUR,
 "General Commander in Chief,
 Southwest Pacific Area."

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It's natural for popular names to acquire friendly abbreviations. That's why you hear Coca-Cola called "Coke".

Financial Digest

Plans outlined this week by both Presidential candidates promise and emphasize reliance upon private enterprise for post-war employment and prosperity.

Speaking at Chicago 28 Oct. President Roosevelt said:

"I propose that the government do its part in helping private enterprise to finance expansion of our private industrial plants through normal investment channels.

"For example, business, large and small, must be encouraged by the government to expand their plants and to replace their obsolete or worn-out equipment with new equipment, and to that end, the rate of depreciation on these new plants and facilities for tax purposes should be accelerated."

In his speech at Buffalo, N. Y., 31 Oct., Governor Dewey set forth several proposals for the post-war period. The first of these was as follows: "Direct all government policies toward the goal of full employment through full production at a high level of wages for the worker, with an incentive for the business man to succeed. Your next administration will work out the problems affecting labor, agriculture and business in full consultation with all three and without discrimination against any class or section of our country, or any race, creed or color."

Robert H. Hinckley, Director of Contract Settlement, in his first report to Congress, 31 Oct., stated that contracts covering items valued at \$21 billion had been cancelled by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission. The report also stated that victory in Europe would result in terminations exceeding \$20 billion, about one-third of the outstanding war production program.

The Army and Navy also announced a new joint termination regulation, agreeing on a set of rules and forms designed to expedite and simplify contract settlement and property disposition procedure.

The report states that cancellations ordered by the three principal wartime pro-

FINANCE



MERCHANT MARINE

curement agencies involved 37,000 prime contracts. With production being brought to and maintained at a peak, these cancellations, it was pointed out, represented a transfer of facilities and manpower from one type of war production to another. So far this year terminations have averaged about \$1 billion a month. Terminations for all agencies, it was stated, are seven per cent of the over-all war program commitments of \$325 billion, of which \$240 billion already have been produced.

A statement issued by the Secretary of the Navy and the Under Secretary of War, explaining the purpose and scope of the new joint termination regulation, says:

"The joint termination regulation now issued by the War and Navy Departments seeks to provide uniform and workable tools for carrying out the threefold purpose of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944: To settle termination claims fairly and quickly; to clear termination inventory from war plants promptly, and to provide adequate interim financing."

WACs Arrive on Gold Coast

One hundred and fifty-nine members of the Women's Army Corps have flown from the United States to Accra on the African Gold Coast for duty with the Air Transport Command, the War Department reported 1 Nov.

Norfolk Area Curfew

An order to restrict all Army personnel from the streets of Newport News, Va., and Norfolk, Va., areas between the hours of 1 a. m. and 5 a. m. was announced by Army officials. The order became effective 1 November.

The Navy previously ordered such a curfew for the area in an effort designed primarily to check the misconduct of a scattered few soldiers and sailors, it was stated.

BUY WAR BONDS

Merchant Marine

Vice Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., Chairman, U. S. Maritime Commission and Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, made the following statement 25 October regarding post-war activities of the Merchant Marine after luncheon with President Roosevelt:

"The President has today requested the Maritime Commission to prepare a bold and daring plan for improving the American Merchant Marine and maintaining its future position.

"True our present vessels, excluding the Liberties, are modern and efficient. We will end the war with a large tonnage of good vessels; the equal of any in the world. However, nearly all of these are cargo ships; we especially need modern, comfortable, low-travel-cost passenger ships. The President stated emphatically we should lose no time in preparing designs for and constructing such vessels; also, to improve cargo handling facilities, improve propulsion equipment, install the most modern devices.

"The President recognizes that a program for the orderly replacing of present vessels over a period of time with improved and more efficient models will be necessary to maintain a proper American Merchant Marine.

"The Maritime Commission has previously worked on designs and some new developments. First attention to vessels for war has necessarily restricted such activity.

"Now we will proceed with the studies and designs. Construction of these new types will be scheduled to prevent interference with vessels and materials required for war. Contracts will be awarded only on the basis of competitive bids.

"The President urged immediate inauguration of the program so that this plan could be a factor in employment and the conversion from war to a peace-time economy.

"We must not let our Merchant Marine become static; design and build our advance models as soon as shipyard space and manpower are available, the President said."

Vessels Assigned Greeks

Two U. S. cargo vessels have been transferred to the Greek Government by the War Shipping Administration, it was announced this week. Transfer of these vessels brings to seven the number of Liberty ships allocated to the Greeks at their request.

Service Casualties

As reported to the War Department, Army casualties through 21 Oct. were as follows: killed 80,666; wounded, 229,212; missing, 53,622; prisoners, 53,621; total casualties, 417,121. Of those wounded, 105,449 have returned to duty.

Through 1 Nov., Navy, Marine and Coast Guard casualties totaled 70,571. This number included: killed, 28,231; wounded, 28,441; missing, 9,421; prisoners, 4,478.

Depot Observes Anniversary

The oldest business institution in the Southwest celebrated its 99th anniversary on 28 Oct. when the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. A. Porter, observed the founding of the first Quartermaster Depot in the Alamo on 28 Oct., 1845.

Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, Commanding General of the Southern Defense Command, Fort Sam Houston, was guest speaker at the program.

John Roosevelt in Pacific

Lt. John Roosevelt, USNR, youngest son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, has been in an aircraft carrier with Admiral Halsey for over six months, Mrs. Roosevelt said this week.

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Restoration of Italy

Painting a picture of a country left completely prostrate by World War II and the expensive Ethiopian and Spanish wars, Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, vice president in charge of the economic section, Allied Commission for Italy, yesterday described the measures being taken to restore the country.

The fact that the north, where are practically all industries, and the richest agricultural lands, is still in the hands of the enemy, while the country is still a battle ground or a communication zone, has complicated the task greatly, General O'Dwyer said.

Up to 1 Oct. 1944, about \$155,000,000 in supplies of all kinds, the greater part food, had been shipped into Italy, bridges, roads, railways, power, water and sewerage plants are being rebuilt, census of industry and agriculture are being taken; new plants being opened and other reconstruction measures being carried out. To bolster Italian credit, General O'Dwyer said "financial problems were successfully met"—the United States is setting aside dollars equivalent to the lire it is paying its troops, etc., which dollars the Italian government may use to pay for purchases made in the United States, and Italian materials not needed by the people but required by the United States are being imported to the latter country.

General Hodges' Nephew Missing

1st Lt. Sam N. Hodges, jr., nephew of Lt. Gen. Courtney N. Hodges, USA, commander of the First Army in France, has been missing in action in Germany since 4 Oct. The War Department notified his family on 26 October.

Terminal Status of Officers
(Continued from First Page)

serving rather than the place of his home record, he may be considered as entitled, upon release from active duty, to mileage and transportation of dependents to his home of record, provided he certifies that he erroneously designated his duty station, or a nearby place, but that his home in fact was at the place stated in the certificate, and provided the place so stated agrees with his residence of record in the Navy Department as shown by his enlistment papers.

Naval Reserve officers released from active duty on or after 1 Oct. 1944—the effective date of Section 7 of the act of 7 Sept. 1944, authorizing the payment of mileage in advance to reserve officers from the place of release from active duty to the place from which ordered to active duty—may be paid mileage prior to performance of travel only when claimed to the place from which ordered to active duty, instead of the home of record, and then only in an amount not exceeding that which would be payable, under Section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, amended, from the last station to the home of record.

Where a Naval Reserve officer establishes home at a place other than his home of record at the time of assignment to active duty, and travels to the new home following his release from active duty, he may be paid mileage for travel actually performed to such place, not in excess of mileage computed on the distance to his home of record at time of assignment to active duty.

Unless a Naval Reserve officer performs travel to his home within one year from date of release from active duty, he may not be paid mileage for the travel performed.

The requirement that a Navy officer retired and relieved from active duty perform travel to his home within one year in order to be entitled to mileage and transportation of dependents may not be relaxed so as to permit an officer because of his retirement and relief from active duty during the present war, to delay travel for a period now indeterminate, and receive reimbursement when the travel is performed, if within six months from the termination of the war.

Officer Candidate Schools
(Continued from First Page)

mand. "It is desired that commanders of all echelons take immediate and positive action to insure wide publicity as to the opportunities and procedures for qualifying as officer candidates. Further, it is desired that eligible warrant officers and enlisted men be actively encouraged to apply for officer candidate schools. No eligible individual will be discouraged from making application because his work is important or his replacement difficult."

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No Negro Segregation

Telling of the advantages given to Negroes in the Armed Forces, Secretary of the Interior Ickes in an address in New York 1 Nov., said that for the first time in history there is a Negro general in the Army, and Negroes have been admitted to the Marine Corps and commissioned as officers in the Navy.

Secretary Ickes said that President Roosevelt "has pressed steadily toward the goal of a democratic Army where there will be no segregation or discrimination." He said that when President Roosevelt took office he found the Army and Navy "steeped in racial discrimination."

Proclaims Armistice Day

A proclamation calling upon the American to observe Armistice Day, 11 Nov., by dedicating themselves to the task of waging this second World War to a victorious conclusion and establishing an enduring peace" was issued 26 Oct. by President Roosevelt.

Praise Navy Leaders

(Continued from Page 271)

Under and Clark have been engaged for long weary weeks in another bitter battle, in the rain and mud of the Apennines. Their steady advances, their fortitude and losses, and the importance of their contribution to the European operations, in the Balkans, in Poland, and on the western front, receive far too little notice."

Under Sec. Patterson

Under Secretary of War Patterson, speaking in Washington, D. C., also gave high praise to officers of the Navy. In connection with the current operations in the Philippines, he said that "thanks to the skill and courage of the brave men commanded by Admiral Halsey and Admiral Kincaid, true fighting leaders in the tradition of John Paul Jones, Decatur and Farragut" the Jap fleet suffered a crushing defeat. He continued:

"The services rendered to the nation by the Navy in this war cover a range that no naval force in written history has ever rendered before. Few of us realize the scope of activities, activities carried on at the same time and without interruption: the hunting down of the German submarines that were so menacing two years ago; the steady escort duty, escorting Army transports and supply vessels across both oceans; the wholesale destruction of Japanese shipping by our submarines; the wresting of island after island from the Japanese by the Marines; the blows against Japan's inner defenses by the Naval air arm; the patrolling and scouting in hostile waters by the PT boats and other small craft; the sweeping of mines day and night by the mine-sweeping forces. And there are the decisive battles on the high seas against the Japanese fleet—the victories won in the Coral Sea, at Midway, in the Solomons, and now off the Philippines. These victories have had their price, but the damage inflicted on the Japanese has been many times the damage suffered by us."

Admiral King

Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Commander in Chief U. S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations, also speaking in New York, pointed out that the Navy will have a continuing mission in Post-war days to defend the United States and its interests. He said:

"The end is in sight in the war in Europe but no one can yet state a time when it will end. The war in the Pacific will not reach its maximum force until Allied fighting strength has been shifted from Europe."

"Let us all take heed, therefore, that a great task still lies ahead of us in the Pacific—let none of us relax our efforts to maintain and support our combat forces until the end is in sight in the war against Japan!"

"Indefinite though the end of the war may be, I think it fitting to make some mention of the part the Navy is to play in the preservation and continuation of the peace."

"It is in order to quote certain paragraphs of currently existing United States naval policy: 'To develop the Navy to a maximum in fighting strength and ability to control the sea in defense of the nation and its interest.'"

"This paragraph together with the other paragraphs duly set forth in the general policy for the Navy, constitute the corollaries of fundamental naval policy which is, and again I quote, 'To maintain the Navy in strength and readiness to uphold national policies and interests and to guard the United States and its continental and overseas possessions.'"

"I am sure that you will recognize that the fundamental naval policy is wholly in line with that policy enunciated by Theodore Roosevelt when he said—in colloquial phrase—'Speak softly but carry a big stick.'"

Small Arms Care

Few American boys grow up without learning to "tinker," whether it be with radios, automobiles or some other type of mechanical equipment, the Maintenance Division, Army Service Forces, pointed out this week. In normal life this is a habit to be admired and encouraged, and it has been a big help to the Army in finding men with mechanical abilities. But there are also occasions in the Army where tinkering is the cause of needless and costly damage to equipment.

This has proven to be the case in the instance of small arms, for many soldiers are attempting unauthorized disassembly and repair of their weapons. The result is that too many weapons must be sent in to higher echelon maintenance units for repair.

The damage that is done by the inexperienced soldier is almost unbelievable, the division said. For example, screw heads are ruined by the use of wrong-sized screw drivers or instruments never intended to be used as screw drivers. Set-screws, machine-screws and the like are changed without regard for interchangeability with the result that stripped threads render them useless. Parts of weapons are disassembled or assembled with force, which results in burring and damaging the parts. Care is not taken to protect disassembled parts, so loss or damage to the parts occurs. Tension or compression of springs is changed, trigger pull action is modified and damage usually results.

There are only two services the soldier is authorized to perform on his small arms—clean and lubricate. This includes, of course, field stripping, in which no tools are required. The Field Manual for the individual weapon specifies just what may and what may not be done in performing these services.

A rifle, carbine or pistol that is always cleaned soon after firing and for three successive days afterwards will keep its accuracy and dependability indefinitely. So far as the soldier is concerned, proper care, use and handling are the only other requisites for effective maintenance. But personnel responsible for storing and shipping small arms have the added responsibility of protecting them against corrosion and rust, packing them properly in standard field containers and storing them in dry places.

Ask Officers for Party Funds

Letters sent to Army and Navy officers, asking funds for the Democratic campaign, were mailed only by coincidence, Edwin W. Pauley, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, explained this week.

Some of the letters were received by officers in Washington, D. C., and others went to noted Republicans, including Republican Governor Edge, of New Jersey. There "has been some wastage in our circulation," Mr. Pauley said, stating that letters were sent by a mailing company to about 20,000 addresses.

Government Housing

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-44099) that inasmuch as funds for the capitalization of the Defense Homes Corporation ultimately were derived from funds appropriated under the act of 14 Oct. 1940, for the acquisition and construction of housing for national defense purposes, the provisions of the act, as amended, respecting eligibility for occupancy of housing acquired or constructed pursuant thereto are applicable in determining eligibility for occupancy of housing under the jurisdiction of the corporation, and, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of said act, as amended, Navy officers not above the grade of lieutenant, senior grade, and enlisted personnel of the Navy may occupy such housing on a rental basis and be entitled to rental or quarters allowance.

In view of provision in the act limiting occupancy by Navy officers of housing acquired or constructed pursuant to the act to "officers" not above the grade of lieutenant, senior grade, which provision is applicable to housing acquired or constructed by the Defense Homes Corporation, Navy officers above the grade of lieutenant, senior grade, occupying on a rental basis housing under the jurisdiction of the Corporation are not entitled to rental allowance.

Allied Commission Reports

A recent report by the Allied Control Commission in Italy, reviewing accomplishments to 22 Aug. 1944, states that in the Rome area an epuration commission was organized in cooperation with the National Committee of Liberation, thousands of leading Fascists being turned out of office and hundreds arrested and interned.

In Rome, the report states, newspapers, magazines and periodicals of all political shades are being published and read with none but military censorship. The Italians are urged to present constructive criticism. Romans now appreciate the fact that as the war continues sacrifices must be made and have been orderly and co-operative. The Italians have demonstrated ability to carry on, to administer and help solve their difficulties.

A Fifth Army AMG commander pointed out that there is a great difference in the work of the regions reporting and that of the AMG with armies in the field. When the military situation permits, he said, time is given to AMG duties, but as an essential part of the Army other duties are also of importance.

Patriot bands, it was reported, have been created in various centers of German-occupied Italy and have received encouragement, active help and instructions from the Allied command. Many patriots are used for a short while as guides, for patrols and for reconnaissance work, but the intention generally is to direct all of them into civilian life.

The Italian army, with Allied help, has organized a force of over 300,000. The Italian Air Force continues to support the Allied Air Forces actively. It was recently proposed that the Italian courts be allowed to carry on their work. Rehabilitation of the wrecked power stations is at the moment the most urgent task.

Rep. Rogers Visits War Areas

Asserting that the over-optimism in this country about the war situation in Europe is exceeded by that expressed in the English press, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Mass., just returned from a seven weeks' tour of war areas in Italy and France, declared this week that there is a long fight ahead in Europe.

Mrs. Rogers criticized the screening of news before it is released to the armed forces, declaring that news for the soldiers should not be filtered through an Army agency in the United States before being distributed.

Referring to the heavy casualties in Europe, Mrs. Rogers expressed amazement over the fine medical attention given "under tremendous handicaps." Mrs. Rogers said the greatest need now is for nurses and physicians. "I don't see how they stand up under the hours—from 14 to 24 hours a day without letup." Asserting that there is a movement on to cut down the medical program, she declared "that would be the worst thing we could do."

Travel to New Station

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-43457) that Navy enlisted men traveling to a new station under change of station orders received while on leave are entitled to be reimbursed only for the excess of the cost of travel from the place of leave to the new station over the cost of return to the old station, not to exceed the cost of transportation from the old to the new station, and the authority in current naval appropriation acts to pay a money allowance in lieu of transportation in kind has no effect to change such rule.

Japan Lowers Draft Age

A Domei news agency message intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission states that Japan has lowered the conscription age from 20 to 17 years.

Under the Japanese reckoning, a child is one year old at birth, making the minimum conscription age now actually 16 years.

A recent report of the OWI estimates that 1,500,000 Japanese are available in this age group and that the nation has a normal replacement of between 200,000 and 250,000 men a year, as fresh drafts come of age.

Army and Navy Journal

November 4, 1944

299

Japs Lose Air Power

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's carrier aircraft are presently destroying enemy fighting planes faster than the Japanese can build them. Since 30 August, Admiral Nimitz revealed, 1,462 planes have been shot down in the air and 1,132 were destroyed on the ground, a grand total of 2,594. In addition, 252 planes are listed as probably destroyed or damaged.

It has been estimated unofficially that the enemy production is no more than 1,500 planes a month and that not all are fighting craft, for a certain percentage of production goes into trainers, transports and other categories.

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UNITED STATES AT WAR

December 7, 1943

December 7, 1944

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States Plan for Veterans

The plans of five additional states to care for service personnel after demobilization, as outlined by their respective Governors, are printed below.

Previously, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has printed the plans of 16 States—Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Tennessee—in its 7, 14, 21 and 28 Oct. issues. Other replies to the JOURNAL's survey will follow in subsequent issues.

The replies of the Governors of Vermont, Oregon, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia follow:

VERMONT

By Governor William H. Wills

Vermont is making some definite preparations to provide for services to the returning veterans who need them. The broadcast which I recently made, text of which follows, will give you the information available covering the organization of a veterans' service office, which is one way in which the State is accepting its responsibility in the matter.

Our statutes also provide for other benefits to veterans, including a state bonus of \$10.00 per month upon discharge, for service up to one year, which in most cases means \$120.00. All benefits available to veterans of World War I are now applied to veterans of World War II also. We are working out a postwar plan for employment, education, agriculture, etc., which will also affect many of the returning veterans.

Governor Wills' Radio Address

Realizing the growing need of a State program for the veterans, I, as Governor, called together in my office on May 24th of this year approximately 30 people interested in veterans' affairs. These people represented Federal and State agencies as well as private organizations and laymen interested in the welfare of veterans.

As the result of this meeting, I appointed a temporary committee of five members of those present to study the immediate needs of our veterans and bring back to me specific recommendations regarding the same.

After studying the report made by this temporary committee, I decided that it was necessary for the State to take action regarding the affairs of our fighting men and women, and, consequently, I appointed a four-man committee to be known as the Governor's Committee on Veterans' Affairs. This committee is composed of State officials whose interests, both personal and official, are specifically concerned with the welfare of Vermonters in the Armed Forces, and its membership is composed of the following officials: Edward A. Stiles, (Chairman), Director of Vocational Rehabilitation Division, Department of Education; Murdock A. Campbell, Adjutant General; Timothy C. Dale, Commissioner of Public Welfare; Ralph E. Noble, Commissioner of Education.

It is my intention that this committee shall act in behalf of our veterans and shall serve as an advisory group regarding the needs of our men and women as they return to civilian life.

The function of this committee is to correlate and coordinate the various Federal, State and private agencies now organized to serve our veterans....

As a definite step towards helping the community meet this need, I have appointed as executive secretary of the Governor's Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Mr. Leslie E. Wilson, of Montpelier. On October 1, 1944, he will begin his duties in this capacity as a full-time paid State employee and will be available to the various communities for advice, counsel and assistance in working out a program such as outlined. In addition to such work as this, Mr. Wilson, who is well versed in veterans' affairs, having served as Adjutant for the Vermont Department of American Legion for the past 15 years, will also be able to personally advise veterans themselves relative to securing such benefits as they might be entitled to because of military service. As a definite step towards assisting both the communities and the veterans in ascertaining what can be done for them, Mr.

Wilson will begin at once to compile information, which will be printed in pamphlet form, regarding the various agencies and organizations that can serve them in Vermont.

I have been told that Vermont is one of the first states to have at their disposal such a full-time worker, on a state basis, and I am proud to be able to say that your State Government intends to do all that is humanly possible for our own Vermonters who have answered their country's call during this great war....

To date approximately 2,400 Vermonters have been discharged from service. Eventually there will be over 30,000 men and women returned to us who have had active military duty. Already their problems are numerous. You can easily estimate the task that lies ahead. In order to cope with it in a Vermont way, the Governor's Committee is also going to propose to the 1945 Legislature a bill which would create a permanent State Department of Veterans' Affairs. This committee will compile the data to substantiate such a request....

OREGON

By Governor Earl Snell

Agencies of the State of Oregon are now active in assisting the rehabilitation of returning war veterans and two important measures looking toward the financing of rehabilitation activities are being submitted to the voters this fall.

The Veterans' Service Commission is functioning for the benefit of returning veterans. Its duties are to assist families of men in service and disabled veterans, presenting claims to the Veterans' Administration and other agencies, giving advice on insurance claims and benefits, and in securing employment and necessary relief. The office is located at 101 Oregon Building, Portland, Ore.

Newly created and also in operation is the Postwar Readjustment and Development Committee. One of the chief duties of this committee is to prepare plans and programs for employment of those now serving in the armed forces. John W. Kelly is the director, Capitol Building, Salem, Ore.

A measure passed by the legislature and submitted to the voters provides college education for veterans. The measure proposes a payment of \$75 the first month and \$50 thereafter for the continuing eight months of the first year. Then \$35 is proposed each month of three subsequent school years.

Another measure submitted to the voters provides for purchase of homes or farms by veterans from finances provided by the state up to the limitation of \$3,000 for each veteran.

An Oregon statute provides that public employees generally, including those of counties and cities, may resume their positions without loss of seniority or other benefits upon return from military service, provided they apply within 40 days of discharge. Another law provides that veterans shall receive preference in public employment and on public works.

The State of Oregon has made legal provision for the free search of files and the free transcript of vital statistics required in evidence of claims of veterans.

For any person serving in the armed forces of the United States during war time, Oregon grants an additional tax exemption of \$3,000 from net income. There is also a property tax exemption in the amount of \$1,000.

OHIO

By Ralph H. Stone, Chairman, Governor's Committee

Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio has established a committee of outstanding citizens of Ohio known as the Governor's Committee on Services to Servicemen and Veterans.

The Governor's Committee not only has the responsibility for organizing and assisting county and local coordinating committees to serve service personnel and veterans and their dependents but also is charged with the responsibility of studying all types of legislation and programs of federal and state agencies. Additional bills will be submitted as necessary to round out a total program in the State for returning veterans.

In addition to the Governor's Committee
(Continued on Next Page)

States Plan for Veterans (Continued from Preceding Page)

the State of Ohio carries a Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, a Veterans' Claims Bureau operated by the state, gives appropriations from State funds to the Disabled American Veterans, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Spanish American War Veterans to aid these agencies in carrying out the filing of claims and the training of service officers. More than half the counties of Ohio have established full-time offices under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Commission. Most of the legislation granted to World War I veterans has been extended to the veterans of World War II. Unemployment compensation is available; the Veterans' Preference Act adds 20 per cent to the earned grade for civil service examinations.

KENTUCKY

By Governor Simeon Willis
I have designated Mr. John Fred Williams, Superintendent of Public Instruction, as general head of the educational problem.

It is our purpose to do everything possible to make it convenient for the returning soldiers to reach their objectives as quickly and with as little inconvenience as possible.

By R. H. Woods, State Director, Vocational Education
May I say that in Kentucky the entire vocational education facilities are and will be made available to returning servicemen, in order that they may be provided with the training or re-training necessary to make them employable in peace-time industries. We have twelve area vocational schools equipped to provide training in almost any trade or industrial pursuit.

I wanted to add this in addition to Governor Willis' assurance that the State of Kentucky will do everything possible to make it convenient for the returning soldiers to reach their objectives as quickly and with as little inconvenience as possible.

WEST VIRGINIA

Following is a digest of West Virginia Veterans' laws prepared by the Division of Veterans' Service:

Bonus—None.
Burial—Maximum of \$75 allowed by county toward burial expenses of veterans of any war (including Confederate veterans) who die without means to defray cost of funeral. Apply clerk of county court. Burial in pauper cemetery prohibited.

Certified Copies—All public records furnished free when required by the Veterans Administration for claims purposes. Births and deaths, State recording began in 1917 but records are not complete prior to 1921, State Commissioner of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Charleston. Records of births and deaths prior to 1917 are obtained from clerk of the county where the birth or death occurred. Marriages, State recording began in 1921; only verification can be obtained from Bureau of Vital Statistics, Charleston; for records prior to 1921 and all certified copies address clerk of court of county where marriage license was issued. Divorce records obtainable from clerk of court of county where divorce was granted.

Education and Scholarship—Act of March 12, 1943, provides an annual amount of \$5,000 to be used for scholarships of orphans of veterans who died in military service or of a service-connected disability. This applies to veterans of World War I and World War II. To be eligible, applicant must be between 16 and 22 years, a resident of the state for 12 months; and must be attending a state educational or training institution. A sum of not more than \$300 is allotted for matriculation fees, board, room, books, supplies, and other necessary living expenses. Tuition is granted free. Department of Public Assistance receives applications and administers the fund. Preference is given those who are otherwise financially unable to obtain such educational opportunities.

Employment—Preference to honorable discharged veterans of World War, Spanish American War, and Philippine Insurrection in public departments and

public works, where possessed of business capacity to discharge duties. Not disqualified by age or disability which does not incapacitate. Teachers' certificates held by persons in service, which expire during the period of service, will be automatically renewed.

Guardianship and Commitment—State has adopted Uniform Guardianship Act, which permits commitment to Government hospitals. (Arrangements for care of insane are made through the Board of Control, Charleston.)

Legal Residence—Retained by persons absent in active service with Army or Navy.

Military Leave—Granted to all employees of state or its political subdivisions for the duration of World War II.

National Guard—Compensation paid to members of the National Guard for injury in line of duty at weekly drills or field training.

State Veterans' Service Officer—The West Virginia State Department of Public Assistance has a Division of Veterans' Services. The Chief of this Division is the State Veterans' Service Officer with offices in the Capital City of Charleston. Another office of this Division is in Clarksburg, and still another office is in the Veterans' Administration Facility in Huntington, West Virginia.

Unemployment Compensation—Credits of workers who join the armed forces are preserved.

Vocational Rehabilitation—Provided for disabled civilians. No maintenance during training provided. State Department Vocational Rehabilitation, State Capitol, Charleston.

Dual Government Pay

The Civil Service Commission is receiving an increasing number of inquiries as to whether members of the armed forces on furlough or leave of absence from such service, and in particular those on terminal leave, may be employed in civilian positions in the federal government while in leave status with the armed forces.

At the present time a person on paid leave from active military or naval service can not be appointed to a civilian position in the government, the commission said. The dual compensation statutes, forbidding the payment to any person of more than one salary from appropriated funds when the amount of the combined salaries exceeds \$2,000 per annum (5 U. S. C. 58), and forbidding any person holding an office the salary of which amounts to \$2,500 from being appointed to any other office (5 U. S. C. 62), are not the only prohibitions which would apply to such an attempted appointment. It has been consistently held that, in the absence of express statutory provisions permitting it, active duty in a civilian position under the Government is incompatible with being carried on the active rolls of the military service (see 18 Comp. Gen. 213; 20 Comp. Gen. 257, 22 Comp. Gen. 127).

Express statutory authority was required to permit civilian employees entering the armed forces to receive compensation in their civilian positions covering their accumulated annual leave concurrently with their military pay. Such authority was granted by the act of 1 Aug. 1941, 55 Stat. 616, as amended by the act of 7 April 1942, 56 Stat. 200 (5 U. S. C. 1940 ed., supp. III, 61a). A proposed amendment to that act is now pending (H. R. 4434) which if enacted would grant to persons who entered active military or naval service after 1 May 1940, the right to payment for their accumulated or accrued leave for such military or naval service concurrently with civilian compensation, if they enter or reenter civilian government employment before the expiration of such leave. Unless and until such proposed legislation becomes law, however, there is no authority for appointing a member of the armed forces to a civilian position in the federal government prior to the expiration of his leave.

List Post-War Jobs

The Camp Crowder, Mo., Message published on 26 Oct. a comprehensive chart listing probable post-war occupational opportunities for Signal Corps men.

Listing 36 Army occupations, with specification numbers, the chart lists the civilian pay scale and the number of civil-

ian jobs each specification covers.

It is pointed out that while many men will be fitted for jobs which they may be unable to obtain in civilian life, their training also fits them for several of the listed related occupations to which they will be guided by the United States Employment Service.

Aid to Demobilized Men

The Selective Service system faces the task of assisting the veteran in obtaining reemployment on discharge from the armed forces, President Roosevelt declared in a letter to all Selective Service boards made public this week.

At the same time, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, declared in an editorial in the monthly paper of his organization that the veteran will require "not only aid to obtain a job but also assistance for general readjustment."

Mr. Roosevelt praised the work of the Selective Service System in mobilizing the armed forces and said:

"But there is another important task which must be discharged with equal efficiency by the Selective Service System. That is to assist the veteran in obtaining reemployment on discharge from the armed forces. It also is a task for which you have prepared and in which your interest is fundamental.

"As our veterans return to their homes and their families, they must be relocated in the civilian activities of their communities as advantageously as possible. They are your neighbors and you, members of the Selective Service Local Boards and Reemployment Committees, have that intimate knowledge of their civilian experience, of their capabilities as well as desires, together with an understanding of local conditions, vitally required for their proper reemployment upon return to civilian life. And I am sure you will do your part equally well in assisting the veteran to obtain reemployment upon his return from the armed forces."

The need of servicemen for readjustment to civilian life, General Hershey said, "presents one of the gravest aspects of the problem we share with other agencies, State and Federal, cooperating in the placement of veterans."

He continued:
"It is a job that must be done by the veteran's neighbors who know the goal he sought before he was called to arms and can best judge what effect his war experiences have had upon his prospects of attaining it. You are those neighbors! You have the facts and the facilities to aid the veteran, and you have the natural desire of a neighbor and a friend to use both for his benefit.

"It is the primary responsibility of the Selective Service System—of our Local Boards and their Reemployment Committees in their communities—to cooperate with any and all groups and individuals who can aid in returning the veteran to his former job if he desires it, is fitted for it, and it still exists. Likewise, it is our responsibility to see that the veteran who is not returning to a former job understands that he is entitled to the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment and that Selective Service with many other organizations, Federal, State, and local, public and private, are united in their resolve to insure the veteran the things to which he is entitled."

Aid for Blind Veterans

Veterans' Administration regulations issued this week, under authority of recently enacted legislation which permits seeing eye dogs to be furnished to blind veterans, stated that such veterans may be furnished the necessary travel expenses to and from their places of residence to the point where adjustment to the seeing-eye or guide dog is available. Meals and lodging during the period of adjustment will be provided in cases where the veteran has to be away from his usual place of residence during the period of adjustment.

In addition, mechanical and electronic equipment considered as aiding in overcoming the handicap of blindness may also be supplied, the regulations state.

Kill 3 Jap Prisoners

Three Japanese prisoners of war were shot and killed by a guard this week in a mutiny and riot at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

The guard, Pfc. Rhett D. Rogers, has been exonerated in the shooting. The prisoners, who were balked in a suicide plot last August, attacked Private Rogers, who, unarmed except for a club, had ordered them to clean up milk bottles which they had broken. Obtaining a sentry's gun Private Rogers quelled the riot.

3,292,000 Service Votes

Estimates of State officials, compiled by the Associated Press this week, indicate that the total vote cast by service personnel will be approximately 3,292,000.

This estimate was made as heavy registrations in continental United States point to a total presidential vote of more than 44,000,000. The 1940 vote totalled 49,815,312.

Because some States will not count service votes until after 7 Nov., the result of the election, if it is a close one, may not be known immediately. One of the doubtful States, Pennsylvania, impounds its service vote until 22 Nov., when they are opened at the State capitol. Any ballots received before counting starts are valid if they were mailed before the polls close on 7 Nov.

Missouri counts soldier ballots on or after 10 Nov. North Dakota counts service ballots in hand when county canvassing boards meet, but will add any ballots received up to 5 Dec. Colorado counts on the same day as Pennsylvania, 22 Nov. Other late counting States are Rhode Island, California, Nebraska and Washington.

The estimate of service votes to be cast, by states, as compiled by the Associated Press, follows:

Alabama	12,000
Arizona	4,000
Arkansas	30,000
California	240,000
Colorado	30,000
Connecticut	50,000
Delaware	4,000
Florida	35,000
Georgia	50,000
Idaho	15,000
Illinois	300,000
Indiana	125,000
Iowa	65,000
Kansas	60,000
Kentucky	31,500
Louisiana	30,000
Maine	30,000
Maryland	55,000
Massachusetts	150,000
Michigan	165,000
Minnesota	140,000
Mississippi	20,000
Missouri	100,000
Montana	5,000
Nebraska	25,000
Nevada	6,000
New Hampshire	15,000
New Jersey	285,000
New Mexico	5,000
New York	375,000
North Carolina	75,000
North Dakota	8,000
Ohio	150,000
Oklahoma	45,000
Oregon	40,000
Pennsylvania	180,000
Rhode Island	15,000
South Carolina	20,000
South Dakota	10,000
Tennessee	40,000
Texas	80,000
Utah	15,000
Vermont	15,000
Virginia	40,000
Washington	50,000
West Virginia	35,000
Wisconsin	100,000
Wyoming	10,000

Civil Affairs Training

Training of Civil Affairs personnel by the Navy will be discontinued at their two principal installations at the end of the year, according to Navy officials.

The regular Navy 90-day course for officers in Military Government at Princeton University will start its last class 1 Dec.

The nine-month training given at Columbia University will start its last class 31 Dec., and upon completion of the courses will discontinue function as a Naval Training Unit.

Officials explain that the Navy, after graduation of these two classes, is expected to have sufficient personnel trained in military government to function properly and carry out their missions in the occupation of Pacific areas.

However, it was emphasized that this does not assure that there will be no additional Military Government personnel trained. This, of course, will depend upon the future needs of the Navy; especially in the Pacific area where Naval military government activities will be a primary function of the occupying forces.

Pre-War Regulars Under G. I. Bill

Study of the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights (Public Law 346, 78th Congress) and of the regulations and preliminary instructions which have been issued since the act was approved reveal that the act will cover men on discharge who were in active military or naval service before the national emergency and who served through the war alongside personnel whose service was for the war period only.

As pointed out in the 14 October issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, a Regular, as well as any other service person, to qualify under the provisions of the act must have (1) had service of 90 days or more unless terminated by physical disability incurred in line of duty, (2) have been discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable and (3) must have served on or after 16 Sept. 1940 and prior to the end of World War II. It was pointed out that the 90 days' service need not be all served after 16 Sept. 1940, and that, on the contrary, a Regular with ten years' service, for example, could have been discharged on 16 Sept. 1940 or any day later and still qualify for the act.

However, in building up benefits whether for additional education or for unemployment allowances, only service after 16 Sept. 1940 may be counted.

Section 400 of the act, which governs the education provisions, states that education or training will be given to those, otherwise qualified as stated in the second paragraph of this article, "whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the service, or who desires a refresher or retraining course. . . ."

A proviso states: "That any such person who was not over 25 years of age at the time he entered the service shall be deemed to have had his education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted or interfered with."

Thus, those who desire only the refresher or retraining courses, which may not exceed one year in duration—are bound by no age limit or no date of entry into service, however long ago.

However, in regard to those who entered service prior to 16 Sept. 1940, the preliminary regulations of the Veterans' Administration issued 1 July 1944 draw the necessary line in determining eligibility for additional instruction. The provision in the law that those who were not over 25 years of age at time of entry into active service will be deemed to have had their education interfered with is interpreted to apply only to those who were under 25 years of age on 15 Sept. 1940.

Accordingly those who desire additional education fall in one of four groups, as follows:

1. Entered service after 15 Sept. 1940 and were under 25 at time of entry—education is considered to have been interrupted.
2. Entered service after 15 Sept. 1940 and were over 25 at time of entry—must prove that education was interrupted.
3. Entered service before 15 Sept. 1940 and were over 25 on 16 Sept. 1940—must prove that education was interrupted.
4. Entered service before 15 Sept. 1940 and were under 25 on 16 Sept. 1940—education is considered to have been interrupted. Under this interpretation, a man could have enlisted or been commissioned in the Regular Establishment several years prior to 16 Sept. 1940 if he entered while in his teens or early in his twenties, and still would be eligible for further education should he leave the service after the war.

Veterans' Benefits Counted

On 1 Oct., 1944, there were 271,000 veterans receiving pensions from the Veterans' Administration on account of disability incurred in or aggravated by service in the present war. Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, said last week.

Other figures made public by the Administrator show that death pensions were being paid to dependents of 38,000 men who lost their lives in the service during the present war, or died after dis-

charge of a service-incurred disability.

The statement showed that 87,000 policies of National Service Life Insurance, purchased by members of the Armed Forces, have matured on account of the death of the insured, and that the beneficiaries of these deceased veterans are receiving monthly cash benefits on account of this insurance. These cash insurance payments totaled more than \$46,000,000, up to 31 July, and are additional to the death pensions referred to as being paid.

These matured insurance policies have a face value of \$729,000,000. There have been 16,300,000 insurance applications altogether, with a total face value of 124 billion dollars. This latter sum is almost equal to the face value of all outstanding policies in private or mutual life insurance companies.

General Hines pointed out that one reason there are more insurance cases allowed than death pensions is that a large proportion of those in the Armed Forces are unmarried, with parents still earning their own support. Beneficiaries are named in the insurance policies, but the death pensions are payable only to dependents. A widow and orphan are presumed to be dependent, but a parent must prove actual dependency to establish eligibility.

General Hines' figures show that 104,000 veterans of the present war have received treatment in Veterans' Hospitals, although only 15,000 of them are still being treated, the remaining 89,000 having been discharged as cured or having received maximum benefit. For many of these disabled veterans, this hospitalization has been a continuance of treatment received in Army or Navy Hospitals prior to discharge.

As of 1 Oct. there were 5,855 veterans disabled as a result of service during the present war, whose disability has caused them to be vocationally handicapped, taking vocational rehabilitation courses in educational institutions and in placement training, which are designed to overcome the handicap of disability.

Up to 1 Oct., 12,000 applicants for education or training under the G. I. Bill of Rights have been declared eligible, and more than 2,000 have entered educational institutions.

Also, under the G. I. Bill on 7 Oct., 6,400 veterans were receiving readjustment allowances because of unemployment, the total amount paid out that week on this account having been \$142,500.

President Praises Armed Forces

Declaring that he is pledged to return service personnel to their homes "just as rapidly as possible" after the war is won, President Roosevelt, in a Navy Day address delivered at Philadelphia, 27 Oct., praised the nation and the armed forces for their accomplishments in the war.

Claiming credit for part of those accomplishments, Mr. Roosevelt declared: "It is the duty of the Secretaries of War and Navy and the chiefs of staff—and I feel called upon to offer no apologies for my selection of Henry Stimson, the late Frank Knox and James Forrestal, or of Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King and General Arnold."

Since last Navy Day, Mr. Roosevelt said, American forces have participated in no fewer than 27 different "D-Days, 27 different landings in force on enemy-held shores." Every one of these "Incredibly complicated and hazardous undertakings" has been a triumphant success, he reminded.

"And speaking of the glorious operations in the Philippines," he continued, "I wonder whatever became of the suggestion made a few weeks ago that I had failed for political reasons to send enough forces or supplies to General MacArthur?"

Declaring that the United States before Pearl Harbor had made "tremendous progress toward building the greatest war machine the world has ever known," the President continued:

"Take, for example, the ships of Admiral Halsey's powerful 3d Fleet, which has just given the Japanese Navy the worst licking in its history.

"Every battleship in that fleet was authorized between 1933 and 1935. Construction had begun on all of those battleships by September, 1940—well over a year before Pearl Harbor.

"All but two of the great force of cruisers

in Admiral Halsey's fleet were authorized between 1933 and 1940; and construction on all but one of them had begun before Pearl Harbor.

"All of the aircraft carriers in that fleet had been authorized by the present Administration before Pearl Harbor, and half of them were actually under construction before Pearl Harbor.

"There is the answer—once and for all—to a Republican candidate who said that this Administration had made 'absolutely no military preparation for the events it now claims it foresaw.

"In 1940, we had a regular army of approximately 250,000 and a reserve, including the National Guard, of 350,000.

"Today, we have 8,000,000 in our Army, including 126,000 women. More than half of our Army is overseas.

"Our Navy in 1940 had 300 combat ships and 189,000 men.

"Today, we have more than 1,500 combat vessels, supported by an armada of 50,000 other ships, including landing craft. We have more than 3,500,000 men in our Navy and over 100,000 women."

Military Surgeons Convention

Conducting a "Symposium on Medicine at War," the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States has been holding sessions this week in the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, 2-4 November, in connection with its 52nd annual convention. Selected officers prominent in their specialties and representing the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, and Veterans' Administration, presided at the sessions.

Forum lectures were delivered as follows:

Symposium on War Surgery
Surgery in Forward Military Echelons—Brig. Gen. Fred W. Rankin, M.C., USA.
War Time Experience in the Treatment of Burns—Capt. Frederic L. Conklin, M.C., USN.
Plastic and Reconstruction Surgery—Lt. Comdr. Clarence R. Straatsma, M.C., USNR.
Rehabilitation by the Army Dental Corps—Lt. Col. John C. Brauer, D.C., USA.
The Reconditioning Program in the United States Army—Col. Augustus Thorndike, M.C., USA.

Symposium on Chemotherapy
The Present Status of Penicillin Therapy—Dr. Chester S. Keefer, Boston, Mass.
Present Status of the Sulfonamides—Capt. William W. Hall, M.C., USN.
The Treatment of Gonorrhea and Syphilis in the United States Army—Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Morgan, M.C., USA.
Equine Encephalomyelitis of the Virus Type—Col. Raymond Randall, V.C., USA.
The Military Aspects of Rheumatic Fever—Col. William P. Holbrook, M.C., USA.
The Malaria Control Program of the United States Army—Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, M.C., USA.

Chronic Relapsing Malaria in the United States Army—Lt. Col. Francis R. Dieudonne, M.C., USA.
Relationships of Neuropsychiatry to General Medicine and Surgery in the Army—Col. William C. Menninger, M.C., USA.
The Problem of Morale—Maj. Gen. G. B. Chisholm, M.C., C.B.E., E.D., Ottawa, Canada.
Rickettsial Diseases—Dr. R. E. Dyer, U. S. P.H.S.
Medical Problems in the European Theatre of Operations—Lt. Gen. Sir Alexander Hood, R.A.M.C.
Medical Problems of Air Warfare—Col. M. S. White, M.C., USA.
Public Health Problems in Theatres of Operation—Brig. Gen. S. Bayne-Jones, M.C., USA.

Medical Problems of Submarine Warfare—Capt. Charles W. Shilling, M.C., USN.
In addition to the forum lectures and integrated with the subjects treated in them, the following panel discussions for each of the specialized services—Dental, Veterinary, Sanitary and Medical Administrative Corps—were held:
Wounds, Fractures, and Amputations
Neuropsychiatric Problems
Penicillin and Sulfonamide Therapy
Venereal Diseases
Plastic and Reconstruction Surgery
Neurosurgical Problems
Tropical Diseases in War Theatres
Reconditioning and Rehabilitation of Convalescents
Shock, Blood Substitutes, and Blood Derivatives
Aviation Medicine
Dental Problems in the Foreign Theatres
War Dentistry
Veterinary Medicine
Sanitary Engineering
Activities of the M.A.C.

Disciplinary Barracks

A Southeastern Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, has been established at Ft. Bragg, N. C., as a class I installation under control of the Commanding General, Fourth Service Command.

Train Ball Teams in Hawaii

The suggestion made editorially in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week that baseball teams train in Hawaii, where service men could watch them was widely discussed in sporting circles this week. The *Sporting News*, of St. Louis, Mo., declared that if the War Department approve the plan, Commissioner Landis hardly could refuse to give his consent. The *Sporting News* said:

"If the major leagues want to do a real service for the men in the armed forces, and, at the same time, solve training problems for 1945, instead of trying to combat unfavorable weather conditions north of the so-called Landis-Eastman line, they will send their clubs to Honolulu for conditioning. This suggestion was advanced to both Organized Ball and government authorities, by the 'Army and Navy Journal,' long-time 'Bible' of the services, in an editorial urging both baseball and the circus be sent overseas.

"Training in the South next spring still seems impracticable to Commissioner K. M. Landis, who has indicated to inquirers that conditions have not changed and he will not permit breaching of the line that limited training to sites north of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi, except the St. Louis clubs in the latter case.

"Some attempts had been made to allow spring sites near camps or hospitals, for the benefit of men in the service, but the Commissioner is said to have frowned on such plans as merely subterfuges and not achieving the purpose sought, of saving transportation in line with his interpretation of what the Office of Defense Transportation desired. Therefore, even if the war with Germany should terminate before spring training began, the Commissioner is not expected to relax his restrictions for 1945, although he may permit trips to play exhibition games with nearby camp teams.

"The Honolulu suggestion, though, is a new one. If the War Department, or the government, okays the idea, the Commissioner hardly could refuse to give his consent, and then it would be up to the clubs to co-operate.

"Training outside of the boundaries of the United States is not new. The Athletics some years ago went as far as Mexico City, the Yankees have gone to Bermuda, the Dodgers did part of their training in Cuba and the Giants played several games there, while the Reds appeared in Puerto Rico.

"Establishment of training bases in Hawaii would involve the moving of some 600 men across the Pacific, but it is pointed out all of them easily could be carried by one transport. Some baseball men have raised the question of enough diamonds, but Hawaii now boasts many built for service teams and engineering corps soon could construct more, if needed. Many thousands of soldiers have been trained there, so why not 600 ball players?"

Meritorious Service Plaque

Eligibility for award of the Meritorious Service Plaque has been extended to service units and service command service units, in addition to the service regiments, service battalions, service companies, similar army, corps, division and Army Air Force service units heretofore eligible. However, the award will not be made to units of less than 40 officers and men.

Infantryman Badge Order

Unit orders awarding the Expert or Combat Infantryman badges to members of the Corps of Chaplains or Medical Department have been ordered revoked and such badges already awarded have been ordered recalled.

Medical Department enlisted men who have received the additional pay accompanying the award are not required to refund same. No additional pay shall accrue to such personnel after 1 Nov., 1944.

M. O. W. W. Urges Preparedness

Resolutions urging peace-time preparedness, retention of a powerful merchant marine and a program for physical and military training of the youth of the United States were adopted by the Military Order of the World Wars at its 24th national convention in Atlanta, Ga., 4-7 Oct.

A message of respect, good health and best wishes was sent to the Honorary Past Commander-in-Chief of the organization, General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States. Messages of commendation also were sent to Generals Marshall, MacArthur, Arnold, Eisenhower; to Admirals King, Stark and Nimitz; to Lieutenant General Vandegrift, and to Vice Admiral Waeche.

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B-29's Hit Burma

Rangoon was hit yesterday by B-29 super-fortresses, a communique (No. 9) issued 3 Nov. by the Twentieth Air Force stated. The communique follows: "B-29 super fortresses of the Twentieth Air Force today, 3 Nov., carried out a daylight bombing mission against the large Malagon marshalling yards at Rangoon, in Japanese-occupied Burma. The attack was made in substantial force by elements of the Twentieth Bomber Command from bases in India, in coordination with elements of the Eastern Air Command.

"Attacking by daylight, the B-29's carried the largest bombardment per aircraft so far known to have been used in aerial warfare. Reports from aircraft over the target area describe the weather as favorable, and preliminary estimates of damage inflicted were good.

"No further information is available at this time."

A later announcement stated there were no losses on this mission as a result of enemy action.

9th Air Force Uses Rockets

The operational research section of the Ninth Air Force has recommended a more extensive use of airborne rockets as a result of the wide destruction of enemy targets by rocket-carrying P-47's.

In a two-month period one unit of the Ninth Air Force flew 323 sorties, firing 117 rockets, destroying a total of 371 enemy targets consisting of locomotives, mechanized equipment, gun positions, vessels and buildings, and damaging an additional 105 targets.

General's 2 Sons Casualties

Almost within one week of each other, two sons of Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, Assistant to the Inspector General of the Army, were announced as casualties in the European Theater of Operations.

Lt. Col. Howard McC. Snyder, Jr., Inf., graduate of the U. S. Military Academy 1936, was seriously wounded in action in France on 10 Sept. while serving as operations officer on the staff of the XX Corps. Colonel Snyder has been awarded the Silver Star for conspicuous gallantry in action with the XX Corps. While on the staff of the 3rd Armored Division in the Normandy campaign he won the Bronze Star Medal.

Reported missing in action on 18 Sept. was 1st Lt. Richard C. Snyder, AC, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy 1943. The younger son of General Snyder was a member of a crack Thunderbolt fighter group operating in the European Theater. Before going overseas, Lieutenant Snyder had served as a test pilot for a new model fighter plane.

General Snyder is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, and an honor graduate of the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

G.I. Bill Benefits

Detailed information on the opportunities American educational institutions offer service personnel who wish to take advantage of the educational provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights is available from the American Schools and Colleges Association, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., Kenneth J. Beebe, president of the association, has announced.

Deny Per Diem Claim

The Comptroller General has decided (decision B-44385) that the detachment of a Navy officer from the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., and his assignment to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.,—both places being located contiguous to each other and both activities being considered as one station insofar as an officer's right to per diem is concerned when detached from the station and assigned to the other for duty—does not constitute a change of station within the meaning of the travel allowance laws to entitle the officer to payment of per diem during such assignment at the Washington Navy Yard, even though orders authorized per diem.

Ban Recorded Messages

The practice of transmitting recorded personal messages by troops overseas to friends or relatives in the United States has been ordered discontinued. This applies both to messages broadcast by short-wave and those transported as parcels.

Divorced Officers' Allowances

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-42679) that in order that there may be available in making payments and in auditing accounts sufficient information to apply the rules stated in decisions of that office with respect to the right of divorced officers to increased subsistence and rental allowances on account of dependents (minor children), all vouchers presented, upon which divorced officers claim the allowances on account of minor children should be supported by a certificate of facts (showing the custody of the children, etc.).

While the general rule that the office will not question, for proof of dependency, payments to a divorced officer of increased subsistence and rental allowances on account of minor children does not apply where it is shown that the children have been emancipated, there need be no affirmative showing on each claim that the children have not been emancipated.

Discusses Reconditioning

Discussing the Army's attempt to speed recovery and reduce hospital boredom through its convalescent training programs, Col. Howard A. Rusk, chief of the convalescent training division, Office of the Air Surgeon, told a forum audience on 16 Oct. that civilian hospitals will become "institutions of opportunity" if they adopt similar programs.

Colonel Rusk cited as proof of the efficacy of the program the return to military duty of more than 80 per cent of air force casualties, while the rest return to civilian life physically and mentally well adjusted.

The convalescent training program is now in operation in 250 air force hospitals in the United States. The hospitals have become classrooms, shops, farms, athletic fields and gymnasiums as well as medical centers, Colonel Rusk said.

To date, according to Colonel Rusk, more than 40,000,000 man hours of heretofore wasted time have been utilized in physical and educational activities in Army Air Force hospitals, rate of readmissions has been reduced, the length of hospitalization has been decreased and thousands of men have passed the AAF physical fitness test on the day they were discharged from hospital.

Named to Jobs Post

Brig Gen. Frank T. Hines, USA-Ret., Veterans Administrator, recently appointed Mr. Perry Faulkner as executive secretary of the Veterans' Placement Service Board and chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the U. S. Employment Service and War Manpower Commission.

The new position was created under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The act directed that an effective job of counseling and employment placement service for veterans be created. The Board was created with members from the three assisting agencies. The main function of the board is to determine policies, and the service to cooperate with and assist the U. S. Employment service in counseling and veteran placement.

Non-military Air Passengers

President Roosevelt last week issued an Executive Order authorizing the War and Navy Departments to permit transportation of non-military and non-naval passengers and cargo on their air transports operating over foreign routes provided such will contribute to the war effort. A reasonable charge will be made.

Archbishop Spellman Returns

After a 19,000 mile trip, begun on 20 July and reaching into North Africa, Italy, France, England, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, has returned to this country.

His inspection of activities carried on for the spiritual welfare of personnel at posts and hospitals on the fighting front led Archbishop Spellman to say: "My first purpose was to meet and talk with chaplains. I found all denominations doing excellent work and their efforts are being appreciated. The chaplains are living the same lives as the soldiers, and I am sure the soldiers are as great an inspiration to them as they are to the soldiers."

Signal Activities to Air Forces

Several installations and activities of the Signal Corps have been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Chief Signal Officer to the commanding general of the Army Air Forces.

The activities carried on at these installations were principally concerned with aircraft radio equipment. The transfer was effective 16 Oct.

The installations and activities transferred were the Signal Corps Aircraft Signal Agency, Dayton, Ohio; Aircraft Radio Field Laboratories at Boca Raton, Fla., Eglin, Fla., and Indianapolis, Ind.; Aircraft Radio Maintenance Division; Dayton Signal Corps Publication Agency, Dayton, Ohio.

Restrict Red Cross Aid

The employment of the services of the American National Red Cross has formerly, under Army Regulations, been authorized for the investigation of home conditions for confidential information needed in considering discharge, relief from active duty and furlough.

Under Change 1, AR 850-75, such investigation is authorized for obtaining information when need in considering applications for furlough only.

Oppose Bond Investment

The Navy Department has registered opposition to H. R. 4599, legislation that would amend the Missing Persons Act to provide for investment in United States savings bonds of pay and allowances credited to prisoners of war and persons in a status of missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, beleaguered or besieged.

In opposing the bill, the department referred to the fact that Public Law 408 of the present Congress broadened the application of the Missing Persons Act to include war bond purchases, as approved by personnel involved. Because of this extension of the application of the original law the Navy Department declares the proposed legislation, H. R. 4599, is unnecessary.

May Help As Waiters

Commanders of special troop trains are authorized to permit Army enlisted personnel who are part of the troop movement to serve as waiters in railroad-operated dining cars when dining car stewards request such assistance because of the lack of regular waiters. Men will be paid by the stewards for such work.

Use of World War Colors

Change 4, AR 345-105, provides that a unit bearing the numerical designation of a corresponding World War I unit may apply to the War Department for decision as to whether it is entitled to the history, colors, standards, battle honors and coat of arms of such World War I units.

No Combat Duty for Survivor

In recognition of the sacrifice and contribution made by a family which has lost two or more sons and has only one surviving, the War Department has approved a policy of returning to or retaining in the continental United States the sole surviving son of a family in cases where two or more sons have been lost, except where the surviving son is engaged in non-hazardous duty overseas.

USS Oklahoma Decommissioned

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, disclosed 24 Oct. that the USS Oklahoma, a battleship which capsized and sunk during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor entered a decommissioned status 1 Sept. When the Oklahoma capsized 7 Dec. 1941, rescue workers cut through the hull of the overturned battleship and saved 32 members of her crew.

Post-War Opportunities

To assist service personnel in laying their post-war plans, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has established a special department to answer inquiries relative to the opportunities of retention in the Armed Forces or for jobs in accordance with the laws which have been passed.

Speed Airfield Construction

The operations of the Aviation Engineers in France are examples of the speed and efficiency with which captured airstrips are repaired and made ready for operation and new airfields constructed in a phase of the war which involved rapidly advancing front lines.

Col. George Mayo, the Air Engineer, last week described the prefabricated surfacing, much lighter than the steel mat, which is laid rapidly over graded surfaces.

More than two thirds of the airfields constructed or repaired by the 9th Engineer Command were constructed after 28 July, when the Allied armies broke out of the beachhead. The daily average of this construction unit has been better than one airfield a day for the past two and a half months. About 65 per cent were constructed on new sites, while the rest were German or French air bases.

Occupancy of Defense Housing

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has held that the provision of the act of 4 April 1944, authorizing temporary housing for transient personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard on a rental basis without loss of rental allowance, does not affect existing statutory prohibitions against occupancy of defense housing by service personnel.

The JAG held that the provision, inserted at the request of the Navy, applies only to temporary housing constructed from naval appropriations. Defense housing may not be occupied by officers above rank of captain in the Army and Marine Corps or lieutenant in the Navy and Coast Guard. However, any such housing under control of the Navy Department which is not needed for the purpose for which authorized may be assigned to officers on a non-rental basis, in which event rental allowance cannot be paid.

International Law Course

A new Navy officers' correspondence course in International Law, will be made available during November. Any officer desiring to take the course should forward a request for enrollment to one of the four Naval Reserve Educational Centers. Procedures for obtaining these courses were outlined in the September issue of the Information Bulletin.

This course, in six assignments, covers the basic principles of international law in peace and in war, with their development and historical background. It stresses present government policy on international aspects of maritime and aerial warfare. Supplementary study material, prepared especially for this course, outlines inter-allied agreements concluded during the present war having to do with jurisdictional rights of our armed forces in the territory of our Allies.

Named Mitchel Field CO

Col. Francis H. Matthews has been named commander of Mitchel Field, N. Y., succeeding Col. Douglas Johnston, who has been assigned to an unannounced command.

Harvard Naval ROTC Graduates

Thirty-three Naval ROTC graduates received commissions as ensigns, Naval Reserve, and as second lieutenants, Marine Corps Reserve, at Harvard University on 21 Oct.

The Commandant, First Naval District, Rear Adm. R. A. Theobald, USN, awarded the commissions and was the principal speaker for the Navy, while Dennis G. H. Chase and D. D. Leighton spoke on behalf of Harvard University. Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, USN, Commanding Naval Training Schools at Harvard, presided at the exercises.

Navy Captains Assigned

Capt. Ronan C. Grady, USN-Ret., has been ordered to duty as commanding officer of the Naval Receiving Station, South Boston, Mass.

Captain Grady, who for five years has been captain of the yard at the Boston Navy Yard, will be relieved of that assignment by Capt. Powell M. Rhea, USN, who until recently was commanding officer of the battleship Nevada.



HE'S COMING HOME!

Please don't wake me anybody!
Everything's going to be just
the way he'll want it. His easy
chair...his slippers...and his
Chesterfields.

It's Chesterfield

RIGHT COMBINATION
WORLD'S BEST TOBACCOS